PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL INDIA SOCIETY
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,941.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Nov.	MARMORA	10609		
17th "	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6516
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10519		
15th "	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
26th "	ORIENTAL	8284	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	5610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6526
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8284	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10519		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi wanship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 24th *October*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	6,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

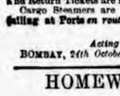
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

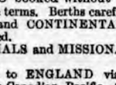
Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplstatter	13th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1906.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa		10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3112	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
HOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 12th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. B. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 8th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 9th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,610 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	8th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDRA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th November, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5395	24th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1060 or £c. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damjanovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BARSOON HOUSE, 82, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be extended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4096	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4096	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*† F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*† CHINA	5999	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*† A STEAMER		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of Goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

2a WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Tait.	5595	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	31st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	2069	4th Dec.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5109	22nd Dec. 1906.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne. R.N.R.	5134	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 340
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 850
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.

Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency).	Foochow.	
Bombay.		Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling intc Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4 29/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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SUBJECTS :—

TUESDAY, 6th instant.—" Universal Religion."

President :—Sir BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, Kt.

THURSDAY, 8th instant.—" Responsibilities of INDIAN YOUTHS."

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ADMISSION to the Lectures will be by Tickets : The Rates are :—1st Class (Front rows) Annas 8 ; 2nd Class (Back rows) As. 4 ; 3rd Class (Gallery) As. 2, for each Lecture.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer OAFRI from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at No. 15 Shed Victoria Dock.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO.
Agent,
RUBATTINO COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "SILESIA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 12 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "NEUENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP and London are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No will can be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 5th NOVEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public, especially my esteemed clients, are hereby informed that I have dispensed with the services of Mr. C. H. Stowell, who had been engaged by me to Canvass Advertisements for my Directory for 1907; and they are warned not to have any sort of dealings with the above person on my accounts and if they do so, they may do it on their risk and responsibility.

C. D. KERRAWALLA
Proprietor,
KERRAWALLAS TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING DIRECTORY,
Parel, Bombay.
5TH, NOVEMBER 1906.

NOTICE.

ESTATE BENJAMIN READING.

INFORMATION is required by the undersigned as to the present whereabouts of the widow of the deceased abovenamed who at the time of her marriage to the deceased was a widow her name then being SARAH GAILEY and who was married to the deceased in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow on 16th July 1889. If the said widow be dead, information is required as to the whereabouts of her representatives if any. Proof of her death must also be furnished. The deceased was at one time a carriage examiner on the Oudh & Rohilkhund Railway. Notice is also hereby given under the provisions of section 320 of the Indian Sucession Act that in the event of the said widow or her representatives not being ascertained on or before the 30th November 1906, the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst those persons who claim to be the next of kin of the deceased and the undersigned will not in any way be responsible for the assets so distributed.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE ST.,
CALCUTTA, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

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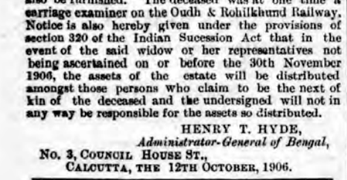

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
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COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

FOR THE HAIR

ESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.
KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF
KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage " 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Pills are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine
with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady ; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice ; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine
and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Icilma

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn. Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Rilding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse."
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL HEARING
For Flour &c., Flour & Oil Mills
Contractors to H.M. War Department

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED

A good practical Mechanical DRAUGHTSMAN, experienced in constructional Iron Work, and General Engineering and Machine Work ; must have been in the Drawing Office of a Manufacturing Engineering Firm. Age, salary, and reference to be given.

Apply to :—
Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.
Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, EUROPEAN, having a second class Boiler certificate, for employment in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Depot, Bombay. Apply by letter only, with copies of certificates to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

INDIAN COFFEE FOR HOME.

THE U. C. G. COMPANY will DELIVER FREE by Post at any address in the United Kingdom :—

	Excluding duty.	Including duty.
Six 1-lb. tins Red Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 7- 2	Rs. 8- 2
Six 1-lb. tins Yellow Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-	Rs. 7-
Six 1-lb. tins Blue Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-13	Rs. 7-13

Remittances must accompany order.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL, dated 9th June, 1906.

"I am now drinking the Coffee (powder) you sent home (England) in 1904, and I could not wish for anything better. It is infinitely superior to what is selling here at 1s. 6d. per lb. Fresh Roasted and ground."

For Samples, Wholesale and Retail Indian Rates please apply to

THE SECRETARY and MANAGER,
THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' Co: Ltd.,
COIMBTORE, S. INDIA.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME.
2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14 ' ; distance between axle 9' ; rich green colour ; fitted with patent extre wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover attachable in one minute in case of punctures ; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear ; 2 breaks ; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo or application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumulators ; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories ; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets ; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble ; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearly. Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GIBBONS & Co., Art Furniture and Cabinet makers.

Household and Office Furniture of every description supplied from Stock or made to order at the shortest notice. All work under the immediate supervision of European Artists. Houses and Offices completely and satisfactorily furnished.

GIBBONS & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telegrams, "Gibmart Bombay."
Telephone No. 411 and 412

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 20
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly	" 3	" 4

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 20
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly	" 3	" 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Cash.	Credit.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
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Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly	" 3	" 4

SINGLE COPY . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Re. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5-0
Second and Third insertion	each "	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at	" Re.	1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence ; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" " 4½
Third do.	" " 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Re. 2.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

FACE COVERED WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had it nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half vial Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify to the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. A. Jones, 8 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Torturing and Disfiguring Humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when the usual remedies, and even physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney ; London, Newbery, F. Charterhouse-Sq. ; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All About the Skin and Scalp."

VARICOCELE

An Absolute, Simple, and Safe Cure—which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the s

TREZO REMEDY CO., LONDON.

"TREZO TABLETS."

The Absolutely Safe and Certain cure for

Headache, Hemicrania (Half Headache,) Neuralgia and all NERVE PAINS,

CURES IN TEN MINUTES.

Sold at 12 Annas per bottle. Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 82, MARKET, BOMBAY.
LOCAL AGENTS: TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Craig hall, 2867 tons, Captain J Law arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, 2874 tons Captain B Pietro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3339 tons, Captain L deStabile, will sail to-day for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2717 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silisia, 3340 tons Captain D de Statute, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe brought a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain W Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Persian Gulf via Karachi brought a general cargo and 186 horses.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neienfels, 3556 tons, Captain J Wessels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburgh via Antwerp and London, with a general cargo 494 cases of explosives and Mr E Railson, as a passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Nasiri, 911 tons, Captain P S Primrose arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 30 cases opium, 162 horses and a number of deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Trofford Hall 3436 tons, Captain W H Hood which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool via Marseilles the following passengers :—From Liverpool—Mr and Mrs C H Atkins and 3 children 2 Misses Atkins, Mr John Atkins Miss B Morton, Miss Bassold, Miss Ida S C Baker, Mr D H Dawson, Miss Fox, Mrs and Miss Gill, Mrs A L Gibbone, Miss Hensley, Miss J E James, Miss Luck, Miss L M Mc'Cubbin, Miss J A Martin, Rev Mr and Mrs W T Mitchill and 3 children, Miss C Newton, Miss Norsworthy, Mr S H Sherwood, Miss B Wilkie, Rev H E Whitlock. From Marseilles,—Noeve Mr and Mrs Beshtler, and 4 children, Mrs and Miss Crawford, Captain W G K Gough, Mr D McDougall, Major F H Peterson, Major C P Thompson, Mrs C L Wool Combe and infant. During the voyage she experienced cyclonic disturbance on the 30th and 31st October in the Arabian sea from longitude 52 to 58 E and latitude 14·35 to 15·55 N Barometer reading normal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox ..... Capt J B Eustace ..... Royal Navy
H M S Perseus ..... Capt H Christian ..... R Navy
H I M S Canning ..... Comdr Vale ..... R I M

FOREIGN NAVY.

Cabadria Cruiser ..... Capt Enrico ..... Italian Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Taree Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 5.

Ascot	2785 Booth	E Latham & Co
Ben Venue	3305 Findlay	W & A Graham & Co
Chupra	3954 England	M M & Co
Craighall	2867 Low	M M & Co
Duara	763 Horne	W I S N Co
Dee Balduino	2684 Pietco	P B S N o
Hennala	1340 Logan	M M & Co
Inverness	2601 Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Lalpoora	2124 Sharp	M M & Co
Loodiana	2124 Sodion	M M & Co
Mahanadi	547 Hoseein	Karachi ... Rs N Co
Mortlake	1737 Butten	T M & Co
Newbridge	2397 Notman	K N & Co
Nile Valley	3596 Wesgill	Glad & Co
Racon	Weldemann	
Shahjehan	2666 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Allum	1916 Revill	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2092 Roddock	Calcutta M M & Co
Sofala	3436 Shepherd	M M & Co
William Storrs	2324 Hill	Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Bampbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat.	Agents.
A	Delhi	4783	Andaews	Shanghai	13-11	P & O S
B	Castello	3339	Leighton	Hull	15-11	P M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	3596	Leary	Antwerp	15-11	K N & Co
F	Nerbudda	3500	Dewing	Z'bar	8-11	M M & Co
K	Zaida	3909	Bait	Jeddah	N F	M & Co
M	Shah Allum	1922	Grant	Jeddah	6-11	Shah S N Co
N	Valdivia	3195	Reid	Baltimore	12-11	R A Willis
Q	Islami	1605	Newby	Jedda	10-11	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri ..... 553 Mohamed ..B'nagar ..6-11 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5	Glan Macalister	3060	Sommerpe	Tuticorin	15-11 F M & Co
6	D'Jibouti	2796	Bonerpant	Havre	4-11 J M & Co
7	Bombay Maru	3308	Ishikawa	Kobe	10-11 N Y Kaisha
10&11	Marmora	4000	Langhorne	London	10-11 P & O Co
12	Silesia	3340	Stabile	Trieste	6-11 E Scarpa

M W D D

H M S Hermes ..... 5600 Nicholson ..... N F ..... R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, Oct 13
	Nasiri s	Primrose	Busorah, Oct 25
	Craighall s	Low	Calcutta, Oct 24
	Nedsufels s	Wenlich	Hamburg, Sept 29
	D Balduino s	Pietro	Genoa, Oct 18

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Madura s	Bitou	Bussrah

The steamer Silesia, Captain Stabile, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf,
" Delhi, for China, &c.
" Nasiri, for Persian Gulf.
" Nagaristan, for New port.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
Nov. 1	Sirdhana	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this morning.

The Anchore Line Steamer Olympia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on Sunday the 4th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—162 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons 12 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 105 bales skins and hides W and Graham and Co; 37 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 12 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed; 400 casks skins sorted, Max Klein; 150 cwt gum and 37 cwt Wax D Vallubhoy and Co; 35 cwt chutney F Nowrojl 2 3-4 cwt ivory K N Mian 100 bales hides and skins H N and H Essa, 41 bales hides and skins, H M and A H Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marmora s—16 bundle woollen carpets G P Starvides and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—1,000 cuts linseed. Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosley Hall s—1502 cwts myrabollams, L. Rutti shunker.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—706 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 500 bales cotton 2000 cwts linseed J A Begbie & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—30 cwts methiseed, 30 cwts funnelseed A Chagla and Co.

FOR NEWPORT.

Nigaristan s—3800 tons Manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales Cotton Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 400 bales cotton, the Mitsui B Kaisha 16 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 115 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—60 cwts gum C M Bhesania.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Parir-India

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	=	(+ 1-16
2 per cent. Reduc	95 1-2	=	— 1/4
2½ per cent. Inland Sterling Loan	103 7/8	=	+ 3/8
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 9/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 5/8	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	33 9/16	=	unchanged.
Spot in New York	70 7/8	=	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·22 1-2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·91 1/2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	486 7/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6 pr. ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4 "	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4 "	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 1/2	=	— 3-4
7 day market loans	5 2/8	=	unchanged
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 44 2/8 Oct.-Nov. buyers			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 7 7/8.			

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet.
Manchester		easier
Total Sales		5,000
Spot		5·70 —10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export		800
Imports		8,000
Futures closed		easier
Nov.-Dec. 5·34 — 9	Dec-Jan. 5·34 — 9	Jan.-Feb. 5·36 — 9
Feb.-Mar. 5·36 — 9	Mar.-Apr. 5·41 — 9	Apr.-May 5·43 — 9
May-June. 5·46 — 9	June-July 5·48 — 8	July-Aug. 5·48 — 9
Receipts at U. S. Ports		29,000
Do. last year		49,000
Exports to Great Britain		14,000
Do. do. Continent		20,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·90 —10)
Futures, month of Dec	9·85 — 8) *
Do. month of March	10·6 — 3)

* Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10—1/8
Futures, month of Dec	9·20—1
Do. month of Jan	9·97
Tone at close	barely steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Week's sales	43,000
Total Sold on Speculation	nil
Total Sold for Export	2,000
Total Forwarded to Consumers	93,000
Total Actual Exports	2,000
Total Week's Imports	141,000
Total Stock	996,000
Afloat American	390,000
Do. Indian	2,000
Cotton Stock in London	16,000
Cotton Total visible supply	2,390,000
Do. do. East Indian	157,000
Total quantity in sight	3,510,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3 Nov :

Cotton	2,358	bales.
Wheat	8,485	cwts.
Linseed	2,934	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	177	"
Gingellyseed	14,225	"
Poppyseed	482	"
Groundnuts	298	"
Castorseed	1,149	"
Rice	11,359	"
Myrabollams	1,668	"
Cottonseed	2,404	"
Mowrseed	641	"
Gram	763	"
Joowar	2,370	"
Maize	83	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver bullion Rs. 19,39,907.
Gold bullion Rs. 26,400
Ex s.s. "Oriental" from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The weekly cotton telegrams despatched under Saturday's date show that 630,000 bales came into sight and the visible supply was increased by 310,000 bales, during the past week. The home markets were easier by 9 points in Liverpool futures while in New York December declined 8 points and March 3 points. To-day's Liverpool opener advises an advance of 1 point over Saturday's closing rates.

The local market is quiet but steady. There is a fair enquiry for forward delivery in the bazaar from previous sellers to cover their sales, and we hear of some export houses selling. In ready cotton there is some demand for really fine qualities for which full prices are paid by exporters. The Mills are doing little either in ready or forward.

Sterling exchange is firm, and Rupee Paper closes quiet at Rs. 96 7/8 for account. The market for mill shares is easier and rates have declined clossing as under.

Petits	Rs.	3,590
Davids	"	445
Kohinoor	"	735
Currimbhai	"	1,495
Tapty-Valley Ry	"	482 1/2

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	Is. 4d
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 do do.	Is. 4 17/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	171 1/4
Marcks 3 do. do.	140 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	229
Japan 30 do. do.	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	96-15
1st Settlement. 30th November	96-14

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	16,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·35	5·37
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·39	5·42	5·44
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·47	5·49	5·50
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (By terms)	191	181 ..	25 Jan.
Bengals M G (By terms)	198	190 ..	25 Nov.
Sind-Punjab (M-G)	197	189 ..	25 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	212	206 ..	do
Khandesh (M-G)	208	203 ..	do
Juligaum (M-G)	210	203 ..	do
Khangaum, fal staple (M-G)			
Karanja do (M-G)	213	207 ..	do
Akola do (M-G)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	224	218 ..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	229	223 ..	do
Broach (M.G.)	257	... 241	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	210	204 ..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab	198	190 ..	25 Jan.
Do.	197	197 ..	25 Jan.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 27th Oct. 1906, as compared with the statement of 3rd Nov. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 27. Rs.	Nov. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,46,137	51,63,360
Public Deposits at Branches	54,65,363	45,29,702
Other Deposits	8,16,96,206	871,78,860
Post Bills	19,116	19,932
Sundries	20,62,221	21,13,462
Rs.	11,34,46,943	11,82,05,316
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,37,13,296	1,43,82,050
Other authorised Securities	36,33,930	36,33,930
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	78,53,071	76,50,123
Loans do. do. do.	2,16,36,191	2,35,36,206
Bills discounted and purchased	2,58,81,454	2,44,88,166
Dead Stock	3,36,163	3,36,133
Stamps and Stationery	2,876	2,939
Bullion	2,21,222	2,25,540
Balances with other Banks	9,57,538	9,18,050
Sundries	1,86,508	2,15,727
Cash	4,09,14,394	4,29,16,716
	11,34,46,943	11,82,05,316

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, November 6.

Parades.—Tuesday the 6th instant "F" Company will parade at St Mary's College Byculla at 8-15 p.m. for Company Drill.
Dress.—Drill Order plain clothes.
Wednesday the 7th instant "D" Company will parade at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m.
Dress.—Drill order plain clothes.
Wednesday the 7th instant "A" "C" and "E" Companies will parade at Sir Richards Temple Statute at 8-15 p.m.
With reference to Battalion Order No 276 dated the 5th instant the Commanding Officers Parade therein mentioned is hereby canceled.

P. B. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Parir-India Workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charges for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE CHAZAL.—October 29, at Madura, the wife of Rene de Chazal, Executive Engineer, of a son.
DEAN.—October 29, at "George's Terrace," Murree, the wife of Gen. Dean of a son.
HODGSON.—October 31, at Rosewood, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. H. P. Hodgson, of a daughter.
WALDIE.—November 1, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of John Power Wallis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—ARNOTT.—October 29, at All Souls Church, Fatehgarh, by the Revd. M. W. Bagg, Chaplain of Cawnpore, Hugh Irving Adams, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to Aileen daughter of H. G. Arnott, Executive Engineer, R. M. Railway.
WALKER—POWER.—October 31, at the R. C. Church, Peshawar, by the Rev. J. A. Cunningham, R. C. Chaplain, Captain E. A. Walker, M.B., I.M.S., 36th Sikhs, to Jeanita Mary, elder daughter of Brigade Surgeon Richard Power, I.M.S., (retired) of St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.

DEATH.

TODD.—October 28, at Ferozepore, Agnes Helen, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant T. R. Todd, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2 m.; Sun sets, 5h. 25m.; High water, 1-54m., 1-33a.; Low water, 7-49m., 7-27a.
Telegraph Committee, to visit all the local Telegraph offices.
Hydro-Electric Scheme enquiry, Town Hall, 12 noon.
Concert, Y. W. C. A. Hall, Wellington Lines, 8-15 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p.m.

THE GIBBS ROAD SLIPS.—Gibbs Road was closed for three days on account of the slips discovered there, but the necessary repairs have been made and the experts having declared the road safe, it has been thrown open to the public traffic again.

LEFT IN A TEMPER.—Dhumbai, a Parsi woman, residing at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, reported to the police yesterday that on the evening of Saturday last she had an occasion to rebuke her son Cowasji Byramji, a lad of twelve. The boy left the house in temper and has not yet returned or been heard of.

RUN OVER BY A TRAMCAR.—On the 1st instant about seven o'clock in the evening at Carnalbunder Road, Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan mendicant was knocked down and runover by a tram-car. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

UNTRUSTWORTHY MEHTA.—Kassidas Odhawdas, a mehta in the firm of Chaganlal Goverdhandas and Company, was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 4,000 to be paid to two different persons. Those persons say that they have not been paid and the mehta is not heard of since he left his *pehedi* with the cash. The Police are informed and Kassidas is sought for.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During October 1906, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3138. Among them the number of new admissions was 665; classified as stated:—Bhattias 106, Vanias 137, Brahmins 108, Lohanas 81, Other castes 234, Total 665. The average daily attendance was 104.

SETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During October, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,621 among them the number of new admissions being 907 classified as stated :—Hindoos 752, Musalman 150, Parsee 0, Other castes 5, Total 907. The average daily attendance was 84.

LECTURES IN BOMBAY.—A series of lectures has been arranged, the first of which takes place to day at 5-30 p.m. Bombay Time at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at Dhobi Talao by Swami Abhedananda, who has returned to India after a long residence in America and has been most warmly welcomed in Southern India. Full details will be found in our advertisement columns.

ROBBING A WIDOW.—Kooshibai, a Hindu woman residing in a house at Naorojee Hill, has been robbed of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 300. The woman was sleeping in her room on Sunday night when entrance was effected through the wooden partition dividing her room from the adjacent room which was occupied by a ghatty. The wooden box containing the ornaments was found broken open. The G hatty has since disappeared.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Silesia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a. m. to-day (6th inst). Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for French-China Netherlands India and Japan close at 10 a. m. to-morrow (7th inst) per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat."

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st. Bat. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 6 15 p. m. to day :—

March	Don Juan ..... Lutz
Cavatina	Lucia D Lamammoore ..... Donizetti
Selection	The Toreador ..... Caryll
Intermezzo	Libestraum ..... Blon
Selection	Faust ..... Gouned
Valse	Les Patineur ..... Waldteufel
Hunting	Scene Early Morning ..... Bucalossi

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ismail Amid was charged, at the instance of Mr. Cooverjee Darashah, Abkari Inspector, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Bombay. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the Abkari Inspector sent a customer with marked coins to purchase cocaine from the accused, who was standing by the side of the road in Coombharwada 2nd Lane, and was selling packets of cocaine which he had concealed in his cap. He sold to the customer two packets for six annas. On searching the accused's person, the Inspector found 14 more packets of cocaine. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 150, or in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line Steamer Circassia which is due in Bombay to-day brings the following passengers :—Mr A L Alexander, Mrs Alexander, Mrs T M Archdale, Mr W C Bailey, Mrs Bailey, Miss M E C Ching, Capt. W R B Colan, Miss G J Davis, Miss H D Deane, Mrs H D Drake, Major U W Evans, Miss Evans, Mrs E Fowler, Mrs F E Geoghegan, and infant, Mr. C E Hall, Mrs Hall, infant, and European nurse, Mr E C Mumme, Mrs Mumme, and infant, Lieut R Neave, Miss Newton, Miss H Nielson, Mr M L Oakes, Mrs Oakes, and infant, Miss S J Purdon, Miss K Royds, MrsH T Simcox, Miss E H Simcox, Master L Simcox, Mrs J Hope Simpson, Mrs Forbes Smith and infant, Miss M C Smith, Miss D A Spence, Miss Izat, Lieut-Col F E Johnson, Mrs Johnson, and Ayah, Mr F C R Reed, Miss H Lauter, Lieut-Col A Lindesay, Mrs Lindesay, child, infant and Nurse, Miss J Macdonald, Miss MacGregor, Miss E M Magniac, Miss L M Mill, Mrs E W Molony, Miss Molony, Mrs N A Morgan, Mr J Lee Stewart, Mas W L Stewar, Miss D Steel, Miss Stevenson, Mrs Sturrock, Miss W Sturrock, Miss M Sturrock, Dr H F Lechmere Taylor, Mrs Taylor, and two children and 2 infants, Mrs E Traill, Miss I W Watt, Mr N White, Mrs White, Mrs G D Wilson, infant and Native servant, Miss M Young.

PASSENGER PER S. S. "SILESIA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "Silesia," to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 12. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 12, at 14·30 A. M. sharp on the 6th instant. Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and kit and 10-30 A. M. sharp. Mr. Bendien, Mr. H. C. Barnes, Mr. C. L. Collaun, Mr. C. L. Kennersley, Capt. J. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Stempovsky.

PARIR-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Memoranda of Grievances.

THE Telegraph Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, president, and Messrs. E Leech, K Lees, W. Maxwell, and R. Kellner, members, and Mr L. Rainy, Secretary, held its first sitting in Bombay yesterday noon, in the Public Works Department Office, Hornby Road.

The Committee received a deputation consisting of Messrs. John Godinho, W. Baker, B. R. Bidi, P. V. DeSouza, W. Shepherd, and W. P. Prince, who submitted the following memorandum of grievances, in which it was stated :—

The Bombay Telegraph Office, by reason of its geographical position and its commercial importance, is subject to sudden abnormal rushes of traffic, causing congestion on account of inadequate staff. The oscillation in silver, gold, cotton, opium, copper and the iron markets, as also disturbances in Consols, are responsible for this. These fluctuations of traffic occur from one to more times a week. Besides these, the local market itself is frequently excited by speculations in the cotton and seed seasons. Hence the normal work of this Office is dependent upon Foreign and Inland influences. These accumulations of traffic compel men to work under great pressure and almost continual strain. These exceptional conditions demand exceptional treatment. Arduous and tiresome work, demanding considerable physical energy and staying power, the wear and tear of life is greater than in any other employment of labour. Concentration of mind, keen sense of hearing, clear judgment, rapid writing, and mechanical skill, are all called into play at one and the same time. The work is incessant and does not permit of the slightest relaxation. The night work intensifies these conditions. The circuits worked in India are considered to be longer than in any other part of the world, demanding patience and greater skill. Telegraphy being understood as the ideal of the fastest communication, it follows that everything connected with this work must maintain the highest standard of rapidity. Therefore, thought and action are quicker in telegraph than in any other work, and entail a maximum strain on the nervous system.

We subjoin below the opinions of two of our Directors-General, given to the Officers of the Department, as reported in the *Indian Telegraphist*, the organ of the Department :—

Mr. Pitman.—"Our Department is not like other Departments. It is a mere link in the vast international system of telegraph machinery. Its brain is always active; its pulse is always throbbing; it labours unceasingly, day and night; and in order to maintain efficiency and work at full speed, it is necessary that we should have a staff second to none in smartness, application, intelligence, and ability."

Mr. F. G. Maclean described the Department—"As one composed of the finest body of subordinates working under the Government of India. Men always willing and cheerful to bear with their officers whatever exposure they are subjected to in various parts of the country, and to follow whatever lead was given them."

It is over three years that the above high authorities recorded this appreciation. Since then the traffic throughout India has increased almost to an uncontrollable extent, but with no proportionate increase in workers. The result has been premature exhaustion, the nervous system, frequent sickness, and shortening of life. This is the general impression which the present generation of workers have fully realised. The present arrangement of working, owing to the insufficiency of the staff, overworks the men to an extent that seriously affects their health and shatters their constitutions. Whatever outturn of work is secured in Bombay, is obtained at the sacrifice of both the life and health of men who are always willing to combat every emergency. This calls for early relief and remedy. The staff is undermanned in all its branches. Four watches of six hours each with half-an-hour's relaxation in each term, are now absolutely necessary. A Telegraph Master and Signaller puts in 56 hours of work per week, of which 28 hours form night work. We respectfully urge this on the consideration of the Committee, and beg that this fact be taken into consideration when deciding the question of pensionable service, making it optional for telegraph signallers to retire after 15 years' service, without a Medical Certificate. The introduction of the pie-money system under the present conditions, is unfair, both to the Department and to the men. A Signaller earns the pie-money after reaching the total of 80 messages per day or 2480 per month. These hard conditions necessarily impel the men to work at a reckless speed, leading to a premature deterioration of the working capacity of the signaller and a higher percentage of errors. During the short time that it has been in force, several young expert signallers, of from 2 to 7 years' service, have fallen victims to telegraph cramps. This is a loss to the Department. These men can be brought forward if required. Considering the nature of the work and the extra hours of work, the present scale of salary is too low, the cost of living having increased at least by 50 per cent, while the nature of the work demands good and substantial nourishment. The Customs, Medical, and Railway are much better paid. This low rate of pay with the hard conditions of the service, fails to attract a good class of men to the Department. The class of men now coming is indifferent, and rarely prove good workers, as compared with the old signallers. The good class of men prefer other Departments, in which the pay, prospects, and privieges are attractive. The initial pay of signallers should be at least Rs. 60, with reasonable triennial increments, reaching a maximum to be fixed after ten years' service. Houserent in Bombay has reached a point which makes the present house allowance too low. An increase in the allowance is required till such time as the Improvement Trust Scheme, which is responsible for the increase, is complete and rents fall to the normal rate. In this matter, Bombay must be considered exceptional. According to the Municipal Report to the Government, rents have increased by over 50 per cent, in Bombay. House-rent should be given to all workers, irrespective of race and creed. At present, as a rule, not more than three days are allowed at a time: there is urgent need for a more liberal grant of at least ten days at a time. The annual increment examinations serve no purpose beyond harrassing the men and are the source of much discontent, which harms those men who work at a rapid rate at the instrument. It does not secure efficient signalling as supposed. The best signallers at the instrument are generally failures in these tests. The object of securing correct signalling might be obtained in various other ways. The periodical grade examinations, bringing in a system of paying signallers at three different rates, merely by passing these examinations, is unfair to the general body of men, and is in no way a gain to the Department. There is absolutely no difference between the work of the highest and lowest grade. As a matter of fact, it encourages at least ten per cent. of the men from doing signalling work. The whole course of promotion in higher posts is based on these examinations, with the result that the essential and good qualities of actual work are given a secondary place. Thus the whole tone of working suffers. The present grades should, therefore, be abolished. These examinations should be substituted by others, in which the subjects should be purely departmental, merit and ability to work being given that consideration which they deserve. Promotion to the ranks of Telegraph Master should be from the body of men who fulfil the above conditions and should be earlier in the service than at present. A signaller should be eligible for a Telegraph Mastership after completing ten years of service. The present system of selecting S. A. Ss. (General) is unfair and causes much heartburning. At present, a signaller with 12 years' service is eligible for these posts. The men secured are of a class whose only qualification is that of having passed the grade examination as described, but with very little experience of telegraph work. The promotion to S. A. S. Traffic should be earlier in service, which would be advantageous both to the men and to the Department. At present, the promotion comes at almost the end of the service, when the hard conditions of Telegraph life have done their work. The Traffic and the General S. A. S. should be on an equal footing as regards pay and allowances. The present block in the ranks of the signalling staff should be removed by inducing older men to retire on extra pension. The system of fining for errors in messages should be limited to such errors as have resulted in complaints from the public. The local scale should be abolished and the general scale should be open to all without distinction. The establishment of a Provident Fund, similar to the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, and compulsory enrolement of the members of the signalling staff. This is of course, on the understanding that the present pay and prospects of the staff are improved. The "Auto" should be a separate and distinct branch with a responsible T.M. in charge. Signallers should not be drafted for punching, as at present, as it has a ruinous effect on signalling, which is a loss to the Department in the working capacity of the men. There is no harm in the men being made to transcribe. The supervision is insufficient, More T. Ms are required. Important main circuits should be grouped into six, having each a supervising officer. The clerical—an important branch—should also have a supervising officer. The salary of Telegraph Master should be consolidated. At present there are four grades of Telegraph Masters, *viz.*, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The salary of the 1st grade is consolidated. That of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th is salary according to the average, good, or superior grade, plus an allowance of Rs. 20, 25, and 50. This creates an invidious distinction among Telegraph Masters. In many instances, a signaller's salary is more than that of a Telegraph Master, due to the difference in grades. Consolidated salaries for Telegraph Masters can alone mitigate this defect of higher rank and lower pay. The creation of temporary Telegraph Masters is a proof that more permanent Telegraph Masters are required by the exigencies of traffic. We are not averse to temporary or officiating Telegraph Masters for emergencies, but temporary Telegraph Masters, working as such from four to twelve months, as has happened in Bombay, with all its responsibilities, is apparently not very just. An increase of permanent Telegraph Masters in all grades is urgently needed. Instead of getting an expert from England, would it not be more practical if an S. A. S., three Telegraph Masters, and a Testing Telegraph Master were deputed to England to study the routine of telegraph work there. In case of nomination, at least two Telegraph Masters to be selected from Bombay, which, as has been pointed out before, deals with all classes of traffic. The Delegates beg to inform the President and Committee that on several occasions the Bombay Staff has received the appreciative thanks of the Director General for the excellent and astonishing amount of work performed under extremely adverse circumstances. They solicit that in this matter the opinion be asked of the Superintendent in charge of the Bombay Office, who at all hours of the day and night has personally watched and inspected the man at their hard task, as to the efficiency of the staff and their loyalty to the Department.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1906.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND ITS CRITICS.

MR. MORLEY'S reply concerning the partition of Bengal and the creation of a new province has occasioned a good deal of comment in the past few days. Our Native contemporaries seem to have vied with each other which should say that most uncomplimentary and bitter thing and still keep within the law. On the other hand, many of the Native journals—in their English columns, at all events—pursue a moderate course and adopt a moderate tone. But it is clear that when the Congress assembles at Calcutta we shall hear, or read, speeches which will give the British administration credit for all it claims not to have done and blame for all it aimed at achieving. At the same time we shall find Natives of this country who will honestly acknowledge the benefits of the British administration, even if they advocate the granting of greater concessions and more unrestricted liberty than is at present enjoyed. Whether the President of the Congress be Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Stead or Mr. Tilak, it will be the same, for the organs of the two parties—the Extremists or the Moderates, as they choose to call themselves or each other—have already begun to prepare delegates for the fray and to prime them as to what they would have them say. We have, on several recent occasions, quoted extracts from the utterances of both sides and shown how the Congress leaders are divided against themselves. We have now before us another batch of cuttings which can but be regarded as illuminating. Let us take the *Indian Social Reformer* first. It rails against the Moderatist who is only moderate from expediency and expresses its thankfulness that it does not know many of the class. But it rejoices that the bulk of the Moderate party is the bulk of educated Indians, moderate, not from selfishness or cowardice, or yet for expediency's sake, but for very definite reasons. One of those reasons is that gratitude is one of the most deeply ingrained virtues of the East, and it will be a bad day when in public matters or in private, our countrymen forget what they owe to their benefactors under the degrading influence of unprincipled demagogues. The *Reformer* wonders that the British administration, as at present constituted, commits, not so many, but so few, blunders—a fact which it considers to be undoubtedly due to its general desire to do good to the people and to harass them as little as possible. "Now, when an especially big blunder is committed," observes the *Reformer*, "the Extremist disregardful of the past, maintains that it is a necessary result of British rule" and so we have Mr. Morley's reply discussed in the spirit of chronic dissatisfaction and acrimony by the Extremists; in a tone of hopefulness and fairness by the Moderatists.

Bande Mataram chooses to adopt the line of personal criticism in dealing with the Secretary of State. Our new and, for the time being vigorous, contemporary acknowledges Mr. Morley to be a respectable philosopher and an excellent writer of English prose, but denies that he ever was or ever will be a great statesman. More than that the breed of statesman has died out in England; it died out with Gladstone. And there must be a rub at the Indian Moderatists too—they are likened to the Irish who lost their self-reliant manliness and their vigilant suspicion of English lures and flatteries; "like our Mehtas and Gokhales they bound themselves to the wheels of British Liberalism." Mr. Morley patches and cobbles and diplomatizes and procrastinates; and he temporises and delays and tries to meet the situation by small sacrifices—just such examples of "that pettifogging British sympathy and justice which used so to delight the simple souls of our politically inexperienced fathers and grandfathers, just as glass beads (we thank the *Amrita Bazar* for the just though bitter comparison) used to delight the simple savages of the Pacific. But the savages have grown wiser, and we too have got political experience in the bitter school of famine and repression." According to the *Bande Mataram* the country is tired of toys and wants not a sham irreparative engine of self-government, but honest mechanism with true motor power behind it, and the realisation of that want is "a sign of the favour of Providence towards our country, for it means that our awakening will be complete and that our salvation is not to be deferred but rather near at hand." The Mahomedan awakening is attributed to the duplicity of the British rulers in India who wish to make tools of them for their own purposes and the Mahomedan leaders have mud thrown at them, too, for their friendship. The leaders are told that they are not always themselves Mahomedans, that the "Hindu Zemindar is oftentimes a far greater and more powerful leader of Mahomedan ryots than the great Nabab from Calcutta or the greater Sir Knight from Bombay, and the interests of the common Mahomedan population are far more intimately wound up with those of their Hindu neighbours than with the leaders of their own community." A day or two later our contemporary waxes more violent and tells its readers that England will not concede until she sees that India is strong enough to exact. Therefore "the development of strength is our first business. It is for this reason the favoured party demands a more powerful and practical organisation, because organisation is strength. It is for this reason" that the *Bande* "insists upon the Swedeshi and Boycott being accepted as the national policy, because it is by the successful organisation of this movement that our strength can be made manifest to the world."

Even the *Bande Mataram* cannot close its eye to the fact that the very idea of our government for India is "an incongruous absurdity which can never be regarded as a possible solution of the Indian problem." It tries to blink the fact but cannot, so lays the blame at the door of the British administration. It fails to recognise that the very differences which exist between itself and its contemporaries is but typical of the wide gulf which gapes between the various sections of the Indian community. What hope is there of the disciples of the *Bande* joining hands with "the sanguine and easily-contented Mr. Gokhale" for example? It cannot even see eye to eye with the *Bengalee*, against whose "very uncertain voice" it enters a protest. The *Bengalee* would be satisfied with popular representation and a provincial council. The *Bande* will have nothing less than a grand central national council—a Parliament in short which will keep the provinces in a state of uniform progress; and so there is another bone of contention. Still that is not enough and the *Wednesday Review* is perplexed as to whether tht Indian world is enjoying the enlightenment of the new century or has gone back to the middle of a barbarous age. Our contemporary however has some idea of practical politics and aims first at bringing all sections into a band of commonfellowship. Then we turn to the *Hindu*, which writes of the Indians in Natal, and declares that the disabilities they suffer to-day are worse than ever inflicted by the Boers. "Is it a wonder if even the ingrained loyalty and law-abidingness of the Indian are put to a severe strain under the circumstances?" Our contemporary is wrong, and we are sorry to see it following so rapidly in the wake of other journals instead of incalculating patience and hopefulness. There are too many of the Native journals forsaking the safe position and the true. But they may take it from us that they will gain nothing, but lose much, by the immoderate expression of carelessly formed opinions. The Extremist organs on the other side of India may talk of Mazzini and propound revolutionary ideas as long as an indulgent Government may permit it, but it will achieve nothing that is desirable for the people or for the country's good. "The ideal we preach," it exclaims, "is freedom, we insist that we should be satisfied with nothing less than to build ourselves into a great and autonomous nation, the equal of England and not a dependent or servant." This sounds very well and the attempt to accomplish so much would be commend able, were it desirable, let alone practicable. But it is not. Such teaching is mischievous, for the country is not yet ripe for autonomy. Left free of our tyrannical administration for a day neither life nor property would be safe and the men of every cast and creed would be a prey to their neighbour. Rather than agitate, the natives of this country should wait for the fulness of time which will bring in its own changes.

CHALDEA. CHALDEA, which, if left, an Anglo-Indian Engineer would soon flourish again like a green bay tree, is just now in the hands of a body of American explorers, sent out by the University of Pennsylvania. For twelve years they have been at work and are just beginning to send out their reports. They claim that the work has been carried out on the most scientific lines; the excavations were carried down to the bed of virgin soil, and every successive stratum of occupation has been carefully examined. The result has been the recovery of the remains of no fewer than seven successive settlements on the site, extending from the pre-historic age to a century after the Christian Era. In a town discovered from the second stratum one of the most interesting discoveries was that of the great city gate. It was a wide entrance flanked on either side by towers and having a raised pavement on either side for foot traffic. It presents a curious resemblance to the modern gates of Baghdad, Aleppo, and other Oriental cities. Among other objects discovered were a large number of stone vases bearing the very archaic inscriptions of a King of Sumir or Shimar, named Lugal-Zaggisi, contemporary with the earliest rulers whose remains were found at Sirpurra, or Tel-lo, and may with reasonable accuracy be assigned to about 4,500 B.C. The text of these inscriptions shows that there were already many city-king doms in Chaldea, at Ur, Erech and Sirpurra; and the king claims to have ruled from the Sea of Elam, or the Persian Gulf, to the Sea of the Setting Sun, or Mediterranean. Had our archæologists been as active as those of Pennsylvania or our scientists and our moneyed men been so numerous as those in the States, the the discoveries now recorded would have been placed to the credit of the Government of India or of India generally, but we may have this consolation, that if ever the country which now gives pleasure only to the students of the dead past, shall again be of living interest, Indian Engineers will have made it so. That the people of India had dealings with those of Chaldea in days gone by is proved to demonstration by the discovery of the records of a firm of bankers who traded here during the Persian period in the reigns of Xerxes and Artaxerxes. These tablets show that there was a very cosmopolitan population at that period, for we have the names of Jews, Persians, Indians, and Greeks as witnesses or parties to contracts.

THE METRIC SYSTEM. REUTER wired to us the other day that Kynochs had announced their intention of adopting the Metric System of weights and measures. The determination of one firm may not have very much immediate effect on the country generally, but it marks the beginning of an independent movement in favour of the adoption of the system. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain is the Chairman of the Company and with his directors he feels it is useless to wait any longer for Parliament to make such a change compulsory. In his declaration, now to hand, Mr. Chamberlain observes that the metric system has been made legal, but permissive, and it had been expected that Parliament would make it compulsory, giving two or three years' grace, at the end of which time only metric weights and measures would be legal. As Parliament has taken no steps, Kynochs decided to try the force of example and now they are doing away with complicated English standards altogether, and are adopting in its entirety the French metric system of weights and measures, with the metre as the unit. In their calculations of costs they are adopting the pound sterling as the unit, and are working down to four places of decimals. Tables are to be prepared by the aid of which they will be able to convert the expressions of English currency into francs, marks, dollars, roubles, yen, or what not, at a moment's notice. Other concerns are making a move in the same direction, and it is stated that the Board of Trade, on representations from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in the interests of the cotton, corn, and tobacco trades, have lately authorized the use of weights of 50, 20, 10, and 5 lb. as aliquot parts of the cental, and a few weeks ago the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board announced that the new weights were in hand and ready for use. However, the Customs still utilize the old cwt. and ton measure as the most general basis of their statistics of imports. But a beginning having been made it is probable many other firms, to their own undoubted advantage, will soon follow suit.

THE STATES AND THE "DREADNOUGHT." ACCORDING to Reuter the United States Naval Department contemplates "licking" the Dreadnought within a short space of time. A week or two ago we were told that Germany was about to build squadrons of *Dreadnoughts*. But says *Engineering*, which ought to know, the prospects are that in 1909 no Continental nation will have in fighting condition one single ship of the "Dreadnought" type; whereas, if the British Admiralty continue the rate of constructions attained with that ship they will then have one squadron made up of six "Dreadnoughts," and in addition, a squadron composed of eight ships of the "King Edward the VII," class and two "Lord Nelsons." The first squadron will have sixty 12-in. guns with the enormous advantage of a short and easily manipulated fighting line, while the second squadron will have forty 12-in. guns and fifty-two 9.2-in. guns. Both will be enormously superior to any squadron of an equal number of ships of any other navy. By 1908, too, the British nation will know whether foreign nations accept the olive branch which it has held out in this year's naval policy, by a relaxation of naval expenditure, without any diminution of determination to ultimately maintain mastery of the sea. If this desire for limiting armaments is not reciprocated, then, continues *Engineering*, there will be equal unanimity in continuing building operations to maintain our supremacy at all costs. There should be no mistake about this view. The Sea Lords, who, after all, have the confidence of the nation, will not waver as to the vital principle of supremacy. Foreign nations, and notably the German people, may realise that their continuance in the development of their naval programme—involving as it does in their case not only an enormous sum for ships, but something like ten millions sterling for the widening of the Kiel Canal—cannot win even the mastery of the German Ocean—the ambition of the "Admiral of the Atlantic." That is so, and we may watch the competition between Germany and the States in ship-building before we try conclusions with the victor.

COLOMBO'S GRAVING DOCK. THE Ceylon newspapers, as is their wont, make a great outcery as to the glories of their new graving dock which was opened last week. Colombo has been fifteen years in providing this much-needed accommodation for ocean-going steamers. It has cost something like four hundred thousand pounds to build and ought to be able to take vessels of the longest size and deepest draught, which hitherto had of necessity to come to Bombay. Anyhow the Consulting Engineer declares that it will be the largest of its kind in the Eastern seas. Strangely enough, however, H.M.S., "Hermes," which was to have been the first ship in the dock, steamed away north on the eve of the opening ceremony and is now snugly berthed, undergoing an overhaul in Bombay. For as the local *Times* picturesquely puts it: "Fifteen years' anticipation was realised in a manner singularly matter-of-fact, and those who, basing their conjectures or preliminary paragraphs, had conjured up pictures of the majestic flagship "Hermes" steaming grandly into the dock, with banners waving, and to the accompaniment of proudly imperialistic periods falling from the eloquent lips of an enthusiastic Governor, had to be content with the less inspiring sight of a leprous-looking, barnacle-covered ex-Swadeshi steamer being ignominiously hauled in stern foremost, by the aid of cables and capstans."

FAMINE IN CHINA. THOUGH many Chinese provinces report bright agricultural prospects, there are others which report famine conditions with which the local authorities are incapable of dealing. Reuter tells us that the missionaries estimate ten million people are on the brink of starvation. Whether this number is too high or not we cannot yet tell, but yesterday we heard from Shanghai that the outlook beyond Yangchow was very dark. There will, said a correspondent, "undoubtedly be terrible suffering among the people in that district. It is of course impossible to estimate what proportion of their crops during the year will amount to anything appreciable, but surely it will be but little. In the meantime we are seeing something of the grimness of the situation in the persons of an increasing number of famine refugees who have come to Chinkiang to pass the winter. Their miserable mud and reed huts are in evidence on every side in the outskirts of the city. Where the food to support these poor wretches is to come from it will be hard to say, but undoubtedly, most of them will manage to exist until next spring and time for them to go home returns." To make matters worse, there is at present almost an epidemic of fevers of various kinds, no doubt mainly different sorts of malarial poisoning. Chinese are not alone in suffering, as many foreigners are also victims.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 1 a.m on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Simla" left Honkong on the 3rd instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E N. Baker, Finance Member, left Simla yesterday, for Calcutta where he arrives on Wednesday.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th October 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 278,201 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 7,540 in the earnings.

A NANUOYA correspondent wrote to the *Times of Ceylon* on the 30th ultimo:—"Shoals of dead trout were seen floating on the swirling currents of the Nanuoya stream yesterday and to-day. Most of them were eagerly taken up by the natives."

UNDER telegraphic instructions from London, Messrs. Best and Co. have been appointed Agents in Madras for the P. and O. S. N. Company, and all communications with regard to passages and cargo in connection therewith should be addressed to that Firm.

THE Madras Government have passed orders recording the Board of Revenue's Proceedings, informing the Collector of Nellore that the orders issued in 1891 and 1893 exempting Village Officers in Zemindaries from the operation of the Village Officers' Special Test Notification and allowing the examination to be passed in instalments, continue to be in force.

THE papers relating to the Second Revision Survey Settlement of the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate were issued yesterday. With them is a Governmenmeat Resolution dated 2nd July 1904, in which Government cordially concurs in the commendation bestowed on Mr. Painter by the Collector and Commissioner, for his industry and ability in the prompt preparation of his three lucid and sensible reports and on Mr. Young for his careful report on the Madha taluka.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB.

BY

FERGUS HUME,

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XXIV.—CONTINUED.

"Then you killed Tawse?" asked Roland.

"No, I didn't!" said Plough.

"Then you?" he turned to Mallett who was weeping.

"I swear that I am innocent," wailed the man, lifting his tear-stained face. "My own father: oh would I kill him."

"You wanted Rebecca to kill him," said Jack with disgust. "You confessed as much just now."

"I was not thinking of what I was saying," whimpered Mallett. Then he tried to tell another lie, but something clicked in his throat, and he began to weep again. "I am innocent," he moaned.

"Oh, hold your tongue. Plough, it will be the better for you to say what you know of this affair, unless you wish to be arrested."

Plough cast a furious look on the abject barrister. "I'll make you pay for this," said he, then looked towards the two gentlemen and made a report as though he were in a witness box, quite in a professional way. "I was on duty in Soho Square on the night of the eighth of November last, gentlemen, and it was a foggy night. I saw Mr. Mallett, with whom I'd done some business, walking along with a lady. They had just paid off a cab."

"At what time was that?"

"Somewhere after seven, sir. I can't say to a minute. The lady seemed ill and hurried along swaying too and fro, Mr. Mallett holding her by the hand to keep her up. Thinking that something was wrong, I followed, and saw the lady enter Rochester House. Mr. Mallett remained below."

"You spoke to him?"

"No, I didn't."

"But your story to me—"

"I made that up. I didn't speak to Mr. Mallett *then*," and Plough cast a significant look at his partner in crime."

"All lies—all lies," muttered Mallet softly.

"All truth, you hound," said the policeman, the veins swelling on his forehead. "If you'd been true to me, I'd have been true to you. But I'm in a nice mess through you. Never mind, I'll get even with you."

Mallett half rose and staggered beating the air with his hands. "Oh, give me air," he gasped, "I choke,"

Roland flung open the cabin door, and the salt air of the tidal Thames poured in. With a sob, the barrister drew it in, and fell back into his seat. Plough took no further notice of him, and went on with his report doggedly.

"In a short time the lady came flying out and ran into the fog. I watched by the door, and saw Mr. Mallett go up the stairs. Then he went into the office of Tawse, and stopped in there for a time. Afterwards he came out and went into the fog. I followed, and after a time I lost sight of him. Then I caught him and spoke, and told him what I'd seen. He was trembling and offered me money to hold my tongue. I asked for twenty pounds on account. He said that he would get it for me from Tawse."

"Did you know that Tawse was murdered?"

"Not then, sir. I hadn't been in the office, you see. But I saw that Mr. Mallett had been up to some larks, and thought I'd make a few pounds by it."

"Honourable constable," murmured Roland. "Go on, Plough."

"The clock struck the half hour, and we were still arguing. Then after another five or ten minutes I said I'd go up to the office with Mr. Mallett and see Tawse. Mr. Mallett objected saying that he would not be able to get the money. I saw sense in that, not knowing that Tawse was a lender; and thinking my presence might give Mr. Mallett's show away. I waited at the door, and Mr. Mallett went up. Then I got tired, and followed. The door of the office was open, and Mr. Mallett was in the inside room rifling the safe. I saw the dead body and wanted to give the alarm. But Mr. Mallett fell on his knees saying that he hadn't killed the man, and said he'd give me a thousand pounds. He had his arms full of papers he'd taken from the safe, so I grabbed some of these to make sure I'd have something for my money in case he shied off his bargain."

"Oh," said Jack. "Then you were willing to keep silent for one thousand pounds."

"I'm a poor man, and I wanted to marry Jubilee. I took the papers and then went down the stairs. At the foot I saw Jubilee, who had come up to look at the weather again—or it was Abel, I forget which."

"Come," said Jack. "You must know which it was?"

"It was Abel," said Plough, on second thoughts. "For I told him to hold his tongue, and then cut. Mr. Mallett came down later."

"Yes, I did," gasped Mallett. "And it was Abel." He stopped after Plough went and saw me come down."

"Hum," said Jack, "I thought so. No wonder he looked scared."

"Well, Sir, that is all," said Plough, pulling out some papers. "I told Jubilee all, next day, and we went to Mr. Mallett. He agreed to pay us the thousand, and we arranged to get married. By Mr. Mallett's advice, as he wanted to get Mr. Carver into a row, Jubilee placed Mrs. Benhillo's papers in the—"

"We know that. And these papers?" Jack pointed to the table.

"They belong to Lady Winceby. You can have them if you'll say nothing about the trouble. I couldn't get money from Mr. Mallett and didn't want to make a row, as I thought I would be chucked from the Force."

"As you assuredly will be," said Werner, drawing the Winceby papers towards him. "And the rest of the contents of the safe?"

"Ask Mr. Mallett," growled Plough. "And I do call it hard after I've made a clean breast of it to be chucked. I was led into trouble by Mr. Mallett, and now he leaves me."

"You spoke out yourself," said Mallett becoming defiant. "I told you to hold your tongue, but you wouldn't."

"I won't hold it any longer," shouted the policeman. "You shall hang."

Mallett rose quivering with fear and rage. "I didn't kill the man."

"You did. The first time you went up you killed him, and then went back to rifle the safe and get the bribe for me."

"It's a lie," Mallett staggered near the door with a violently red face, and spoke wildly like a man in delirium. "I tell you all that I am innocent. I didn't intend to say who killed my father, but I must tell it now to save myself. Let anyone die rather than me."

"You whimpering cur," said Werner in disgust. "Do you accuse Lady Wallace of your deviltry."

"No! No, Harriet never killed him."

"Rebecca—"

"I mean Rebecca. But I went up to see if Rebecca had. There I found my father dead by the safe, and my mother standing over him with the sand-bag in her hand. She said that she had killed my father, and I was so afraid I fled. I would not have come back but that I had to get money to bribe Plough. My mother—"

"Mrs. Benhillo is innocent, you hound," cried Roland. "You accuse her to shield yourself."

"No, No! You ask her. I am innocent. I won't be hanged. You have no right to keep me here. I am a poor fellow without—without—augh!" He gasped and reeled against Roland, who stepped aside to avoid contact with the coward. This was Mallett's opportunity. With a shout he dashed out of the cabin and climbed the stairs swaying at every step.

"You shan't escape me that way," cried Plough, and flinging Werner aside, he also sprang up the stairs. The two men below waited for one moment to recover from their surprise, and then ran up. They heard a squeal like that of a trapped rabbit. Then a fierce oath. Then a snarl from Mallett and the sound of a struggle. Roland arrived on deck just in time to see Mallett and Plough reel over the side into the dark river. Down the two went locked in one another's arms. It was the end of both the tempted and the tempter. The bodies were never found.

(To be concluded on Thursday.)

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POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 4.

IT seems so strange to think there will be no more racing in Poona till next year and right well has everyone enjoyed the meetings of 1906. The management all through has been perfect and fewer contretemps could hardly have happened on any race course in India—all thanks to Mr. Cecil Gray, Colonel Bull, Colonel Stanley Paterson, and Mr. O'Gorman the Starter. The Paddock and Lawn have been filled with creatures of symmetry and beauty and visitors and residents alike join in graceful acknowledgement of many pleasurable afternoons afforded to lovers of the turf.

A pretty scratch boat race was rowed on Sunday at Rosherville by two "eights" which represented the Signallers who are down here for a course, and the rowing fraternity among the R. A. M. C. They chose that stretch of water on the Sungam side of the river from the Sassoon's residence to the Poona landing stage. They all pulled in graceful style and the boats spun along with a swing which told of familiar handling of the oar by most, if not all, of the oarsmen; the men of dots and dashes were the winners by a slight margin of perhaps half a length and a bit.

The boating world welcomes back among them that fine waterman Captain Boileau, R.E., who has been away on leave for a holiday and now is back again in this Land of Regrets to the satisfaction of many. He pulls such a pretty oar that it is no wonder he is called upon so often to stroke the Kirkee eight, but he is not content only to do that, but coaches and encourages beginners until they all pull with "their backs between their knees." Those who have seen Captain Boileau row once, go a second time to take a lesson in grace and skill.

The indefatigable Hon. Secretary of the Boat Club adds fresh surprises to the garden there every time one visits it. One of the last additions is in the appearance of a new flag to replace the other which for some months has offended the eye, since it had too long borne the fierce battle and the breeze and was torn to pieces not by shot and shell, but by the breadth of Heaven. A new and at present rather an unsightly erection is being constructed to pump up water from the river (which lies several feet below the bank) for irrigation purposes in order to flood the new lawns before they suffer from dryness and to keep them as they are now, fresh, green and turfy. Some ten years ago a former Secretary thought of this same improvement but owing to the lack of funds the idea had to be abandoned; the place was then in its babyhood but is now growing up and lends itself to the addition of beautiful dressing. May it be long before our present able Secretary finds other pastures new and benefits other gardens with the scope of his ability to paint the Lily.

A short but impressive ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church on all Saints Day when the Dedication of the new Vestry and Reredos was performed by the Bishop. The old Vestry is now to be used as a Baptistry and a new font of marble is to be placed in it, the old one was very seriously damaged by the fire which took place in that Church nearly six years ago. The new Reredos is a beautiful piece of work, the foundation of which is alabaster picked out in grand relief with gold and coloured mosaic: it is the work of Messrs Garp Hobbs and Miller of Manchester and the design is that of the Ascension. The new vestry has been built by the Public Works Department at the expense of Government and Mr. Duckett of East Street was entrusted with the delicate work of erecting the handiwork of others. The ceremony was touching in its simplicity—the Bishop with his domestic Chaplain and the Chaplain of St. Paul's passed from the old vestry into the new and standing at the door, offered up a short prayer. Then he proceeded to the altar and after consecrating that, he celebrated the Communion with his own hands and the pretty ceremony was at an end.

An enormous shed is in course of erection on the open maidan just opposite the Poona Hotel and at the back of the Telegraph Office. Upon enquiry I find it is to accomodate about two hundred students who will come up for the Matriculation Examination. This year there will be fewer than generally present themselves, owing to the sickness which has laid so many low. The Examination is held under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction and generally lasts about ten days. This maidan is the only available place where such a large body of students can be collected together: it must be distinctly warm in the day time as the roof is made of layers of zinc supported by poles, the sides being ordinary Kanats. This is generally the parade ground of the local police, so those worthies will be inconvenienced for a time, but as they have been very busy with drills on that very spot lately, no doubt they have finished for a time.

In my walks abroad this morning I happened to wander into the Poona Branch of the Scottish Mission Industries Company who have an authorized capital of £20,000. I was much struck by the handsomeness of the present building and learnt that it was opened in May 1905. I was struck by the courtesy of the manager who told me he had held that position for the last three years. One had only to look into his rugged face to see the honest Scotchman there and at once one felt the truth of his remarks. He told me the object of the Company was to provide, under skilled European supervision, a sound up-to-date technical training for Famine Orphans and Native Christians. The Company is *financially* independent of the Missions, but works in entire sympathy with the Mission Councils of the Church, and the business is run in co-operation with the work of the Missionaries in every possible way. All profits, (over and above a percentage paid to the shareholders) go to the General Mission Committee of the United Free Church of Scotland. This establishment which has a branch at Ajmere relieves the Missionaries of a great deal of responsibilty and anxiety regarding the industrial training of orphans and young Native Christians, and generally employs about 130 workers in the Ajmere branch and from 60 to 80 boys and men in the Poona establishment. The Manager Mr. Tom Dobson has a considerable amount of difficulty in keeping pace with the demand for printing and engraving work, and I can speak from personal experience to the prompt and excellent way all orders are met and carried out; it is indeed a place where first class workmanship can be had and it is no doubt an enterprise which deserves the grateful support of all members of every branch of Christianity.

The long looked for Aga Khan hockey tournament opens on Monday the 5th, and any day this week one sees teams practising "for all they are worth," for the great event. I shall be able to tell you the result thereof in my next, but doubtless you will hear whispers of it before I get a look in!

A very enjoyable private "At Home" was given by the wife of our Civil Surgeon in Queens Garden on Tuesday last, when all her special friends assembled to wish her that saddest of all wishes "Farewell" charged as the word is with the very sweetest of sentiment. A pleasant gathering enjoyed the hospitality bestowed, and short may the time be before we welcome back among us that curer of sadness and sickness—Colonel Burke!

W. A.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Barcelona, the *Correo* publishes a letter from the Secretary of Don Carlos condemning the acts of the so-called Carlist bands.

THE approaching end of the English Long Vacation has rarely been more welcome to the legal fraternity. Ordinarily the recess is considered as of ample duration, but with a good many solicitors it has seemed unusually drawn out, owing to the scarcity of business. Whether it be that the public is less given to litigation than formerly, or whether the solicitor's profession has become overcrowded, the fact remains that many firms have been experiencing inordinately quiet times. There are some, it is said, who have not done much more this year than meet their office expenses, while in many other cases—although there are always exceptions to the rule—the normal standard of income has not been maintained. In view of the fact that trade has been moderately good, the decline in legal business seems difficult to explain, although it is possible that a growing inclination towards arbitration may have exercised some indirect effect. It has always been a dictum that, while a barrister is expressly precluded from going about in search of professional work, an active solicitor, especially if he has influential friends, can scarcely help getting together and maintaining a lucrative practice. This year, at any rate, seems to have done something to destroy any such illusion.

SEVERE FAMINE IN CHINA.

TEN MILLIONS STARVING.

No Relief Measures Started.

RESULT OF FLOODS AND RICE CORNERS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that the Missionaries report a most severe famine in North Kiangsu. It is estimated that ten millions are on the brink of starvation. The Magistrates are preventing the people from migrating, but are not taking any relief measures. Disorders have hitherto been slight but are growing.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

British Naval Interests Secured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4

It is understood that the British Delegates at the Wireless Telegraph Conference are satisfied with the results and believe that our Naval interests are fully safe-guarded.

AUDIENCE OF THE POPE.

Bishop of Trichy at the Vatican.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Pope has given an audience to the Bishop of Trichinopoly.

AMERICAN NAVAL ENTERPRISE.

"Dreadnought" to be Eclipsed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The American Naval Department contemplates building a more powerful ship than the "Dreadnought." The tonnage will be 20,500.

BULGARIA AND GREECE.

"Diplomatic" Rupture.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Bulgarian Government having refused to compensate for losses, sustained by Greeks in the recent anti-Greek riots, the Greek representative goes on leave and will probably not return to Sofia.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

Reciprocity in Trade Desired.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Japanese Consul-General banquetted the leading Canadians at Ottawa on Saturday to celebrate the Mikado's birthday and the conclusion of a Commercial Convention between Canada and Japan.

Sir Wilfred Laurier in a speech on the occasion said he hoped that as Japanese tea was on every Canadian tea-table, so, might Canadian products be on every Japanese table.

GALWAY ELECTION RIOTS.

Broken Heads in Hospital.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Six persons are in hospital over the Galway riots and forty have been arrested.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m. to-day.

BENGALI FICTIONS.

Circulation of Myth by Native Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

During the past week or so certain Bengali papers have been publishing sensational stories regarding some innocent boys being mercilessly belaboured with *lathies* by policemen in the vicinity of Mymensingh, whither they had assembled to welcome the release of a boycott martyr. The real facts are that one Rajendralal Shaheo was prosecuted before the Sub-divisional Officer of Tangail, for snatching away a piece of Manchester cloth from a purchaser, and convicted and sent to jail. His appeal to the High Court was rejected and the man was released on Saturday when about 200 boys assembled and trespassed into the jail compound. Although frequently and politely requested to remain outside and create no disturbance, they would not move, but questioned the authority of the police to interfere in the matter. The District Superintendent of Police had eventually to come on the scene personally with a few Constables and the boys only bolted when the Constables were finally ordered to turn them out. There were no broken heads and nobody was hurt. The *Bengalee* story about some boys being severely hurt is a pure myth.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

The Bishop in Travancore and Cochin the Right Rev. C. Hope-Gill, D.D., has appointed the Rev. J. J. Beauchamp Palmer, M. A., as Archdeacon of Kottayam, in succession to the Venerable J. Caley who resigned, and Rev. Jacob Chandy as Archdeacon of Mavelicara in place of the late Venerable Oommen Mammen. Archdeacon Palmer has also been appointed Commissary. He had a distinguished career at Cambridge and came out to India in 1891 on the Staff of the Church Missionary Society. Rev Chandy was admitted to the Deacon's and Priest's Orders in 1871 and 1879, respectively, by the late Bishop Gell of Madras. Rev. Chandy's father was for twenty-three years a devoted and highly respected clergyman in Travancore and had the distinction of being the second native of the country to be admitted to Holy Orders in the Anglican Church.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

Ship Delayed Five Days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, November 5.

The "Belle of France," a turret steamer which has arrived in Calcutta, took ten days from Colombo, a voyage usually done in five days, owing to her passing through the centre of the recent cyclone in the Bay. Fortunately she suffered no material damage.

NAVAL MUTINY AT PORTSMOUTH.

300 MEN BREAK OUT INTO A RIOT.

Canteen Smashed.

MOB COWED DOWN BY FIXED BAYONETS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOV. 5.

A serious outbreak took place at the Naval barracks at Portsmouth yesterday. 300 men on parade bolted indoors without orders when a rain-squall fell. They afterwards paraded at the gymnasium when the Senior Officer ordered the front rank, mostly stokers, to kneel that he might better see and address them. Some hesitated and one refused and was handed over to the Naval Police. His comrades were resentful and afterwards smashed the canteen and then resolved to wreck the quarters of the officer, but the alarm was given and the whole force in barracks was mobilised by bugle. The rioters were confronted with fixed bayonets and eventually retired.

After Commodore Stopford had listened to their grievances he ordered the release of the prisoner.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT TENANTS' ACT.

Amendment Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 5.

Another interesting Bill, introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council, is the Punjab Government Tenants' Act Amendment Bill. It is explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Douse the Settlement Commissioner that experience in the Chenab Canal Colony has shown that in many respects the existing Act (of 1893) is defective and difficult to work. The object of the present Bill is, therefore, to embody the results of experience gained in the last 13 years and to prescribe a procedure which should be followed in starting a new colony. One of the clauses provides that when the Government have leased out land and afterwards wish to resume it, because the tract is needed for a Canal Colony they shall be free to do so on equitable terms. This will obviate the objections which at present exist to leasing out waste land, as those tracts which may in future be required for colonization, for example in areas commanded by the proposed Lower Bari Doab and Sind-Sagar Doab Canals.

Another clause specifically bars transfers by will, of canal land, and as a corollary to this and other restrictions on unauthorised transfers, it further provides that the rights and interests of tenants vested in them under the Bill shall not be attached or sold by a Civil Court.

A third clause of a Similar trend provides requisite security for mares and their progeny maintained under the horse breeding or mule breeding conditions. To allow a mare or a foal on which Government have a lien to be attached or sold by order of a Civil Court would tend to defeat horse-breeding operations which are the main objects of the arrangements in the Jhelum Colony.

Two further clauses deal with offences under the Act and their punishment. It is very necessary to protect from encroachment very large areas of land reserved for public or local purposes by the State.

The value of land of average quality is over Rs. 100 per acre and land in the vicinity of towns and villages is of much greater value, so that the inducement to encroach is very great,

The present powers of the Colonization Officer to prevent such encroachments are inadequate and require to be enhanced in order to protect the interest of the State and of the village communities from encroachments of selfish individuals. Summary powers of punishment are accordingly conferred on the Colonisation Officer, who may be said to represent the State in its special capacity as a landlord.

A further clause refers to obligatory tree-planting. Need for the maintenance of proper supplies of timber and fuel in the forests of the Province, where colonies are situated, has lately made itself evident, and it was felt that tree planting should therefore be regulated by rule with contingent penalties for any breach thereof.

Still another clause gives power to levy a cess to defray the expenses connected with sanitation and the general administration of the village site.

Finally there is a clause which bars jurisdiction of Civil Courts in any matters which can be disposed of under the Bill. This is in accordance with the spirit of the Punjab Tenancy Act, under which disputes between landlords and tenant are left to be decided by the Revenue Courts and although in case of colonies Government is itself the landlord its peculiar position as an enlightened landlord without personal motives but actuated by a desire only for the general good and the liberal terms on which grants have been made to men having no previous rights in the land justify the Government in providing that disputes in connection with these tenancies should be left to be decided by the Revenue Officers of Government. If such cases could be taken into Civil Courts discipline would be relaxed and the prosperity of the colonies would be apt to be impaired.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Half-Century Anniversary Commemoration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Next year for the 50th Anniversary of the Indian Mutiny the usual annual commemorative dinner will be held in London, but in addition His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that all Officers who took part in the great event and who are or who can be in England next year should attend the last Levee of the season at St James' Palace, when they will each be personally presented to His Majesty.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

The Calcutta Corporation were not very successful with their new loan of nine lakhs, tenders for which were opened by the Loan's Special Committee at noon on Saturday. The total amount tendered was about seven lakhs, of which only three lakhs were above the minimum rate of Rs. 98, fixed by the Corporation, the remainder being below this were rejected.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Finlay Expected in December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. Finlay the new Member of Commerce and Industry reaches India on the 21st of December, proceeding direct to Calcutta. Mrs. Finlay will follow at the end of February and will go straight to Simla.

BURNT TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 5.

Mrs. Todd, the wife of an Ordnance Official at Ferozepore, accidentaly dropped a lighted match on her dressing gown and was burnt to death. Her husband was badly burnt in trying to extinguish the flames.

BANK FAILURE IN MADRAS.

SCHEMES PUT FORWARD BY SIR GEORGE ARBUTHNOT.

Proposal to Form a New Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

His Excellency the Governor has written to the papers through his Private Secretary inviting members of the public to a meeting at the Banqueting hall to-morrow (Tuesday) to consider the organization of a relief fund in aid of the sufferers from the recent failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot's Bank. His Excellency hopes that representatives of all sections of the community may be willing to attend the meeting.

Sir George Arbuthnot has addressed a letter to the public press through which he says he can best fulfil his promise to submit to the creditors of his late firm at the earliest possible date a scheme for carrying on a profitable business of the firm in the interests and for the benefit of the creditors generally, especially as he is advised it is impossible at this stage to convene a meeting of shareholders which will have legal powers to adopt any scheme such as he now puts forware.

The letter continues "the two schemes which I am suggesting have been thought out by me to the best of my ability from a business point of view and are put forward solely in the interests of creditors. This is intended to be a business letter, yet I trust that, at this time of terrible affliction, I may be pardoned for prefacing them with just one word,—the omission of which altogether would, it seems to me, appear heartless on my part—to say with what poignant undying regret I realise the very serious loss and in too many cases very great suffering and sorrow which my firm's failure has brought on so many and that as it is my bounden duty my one desire is to do anything in my power to mitigate this loss and give any assistance I can to protect the interests of the creditors which must be and are my paramount consideration. A very large proportion of Messrs. Arbuthnot Co.'s assets are of such nature that could only be realised at great sacrifice, whereas if worked as a continuing business can be relied upon to bring in satisfactory profits. In the interests of the creditors I submit two schemes the object of which is to take over the work for their benefit in the one case, and in the other all buisness of the late firm which can be relied upon to be worked to advantage with estimate of profits which might fairly be expected to be realised. The basis of both the schemes is the formation of a Company in the nature an Assets Co. and to take over from the Official Assignee all valuable assets, payment being accepted by him in fully paid shares of the Company which would be divided by him amongst the creditors rateably according to their claims. Arrangements would have to be made for providing a working capital for the Company and two alternative methods of doing this are put forward in my schemes the profits earned by Company would be paid in dividends on ordinary shares of creditors as shareholders.

"As Arbuthnot's Industrials Ltd. is a going and prosperous concern I suggest that the proposed new Company might take the form of expansion of Arbuthnot's Industrials Ltd. by a new issue for ordinary shares. All the present issue of ordinary shares viz., 25 lakhs, were the property of Arbuthnot and Co., and are now vested in the Official Assignee, This method of procedure is however not, of course, essential to carrying out either scheme."

Sir George Arbuthnot continues in connection with the first scheme :—"The basis of this scheme that the necessary cash for working capital should be provided by English financiers. I have been in communication with firms of first class standing and I am confident that an arrangement could be made whereby the proposed Company would be adequately financed by such a firm who would occupy the position of Managing Agents, but in return for the services which would, no doubt, be valuable, I understand that such a firm would naturally expect remuneration on a liberal scale and permanency of appointment. They would also stipulate for absolute discretion as to the business to be transacted by the Company which would limit to certain defined branches the business lately transacted by Arbuthnot and Co. I would exclude certain other profitable branches which they would consider themselves entitled to work on their account. The profit-earning capacity of the new Company under this scheme would therefore, in my opinion, necessarily, be very considerably reduced as compared with what could be earned under the second scheme."

Regarding the second scheme Sir George writes :—

"This is a scheme which would be in my opinion be much most advantageous to the creditors. Its basis is that immediately the available cash assets of Arbuthnot Company should be included in assets taken over from the Official Assignee by the new Company in exchange for fully paid up shares. These cash assets, if not taken over, would only provide a very small dividend, but I would consider amply suffice to provide all that was necesary to finance a new Company which would then be absolutely independent and not only avoid expenses involved in obtaining outside financial assistance, but also be free to carry on all profitable business of Messrs. Arbuthnot Company, thereby having an opportunity of earning considerably larger profits for dividends than they would hope to do under scheme I. The question of the appointment of Managing Agents would under Scheme II. rest entirely with the shareholders as also that of Directors of the Company.

"One great advantage of either of these schemes is that such of the creditors as wished to cut their loss and be done with the whole matter at any price would be able to do so, though no doubt at great sacrifice, by selling their shares which, I believe, would be saleable at a price, though to begin with no doubt a slow one, without involving what, I hope, would be a far larger body of creditors who would be content to keep their shares at all events for a time, in expectation of receiving fair dividends in what could not be disastrous in its results of general forced realisation of assets.

"I do not feel justified in giving any estimate of the assets and liabilities in anticipation of the Official statements which after verification of the firm's books will be published in the usual way and at the earliest possible date, but I realise that in considering such schemes as I have suggested it is essential that the creditors should have some idea how they could be reasonably expected to work out. Whilst, therefore, it is of course out my power to give any sort of guarantee I wish say that it is my conviction from my knowledge of Messrs Arbuthnot Co's accounts and business that under scheme II., if it can be carried through within moderate time before much of the business is dissipated, a reasonable estimate of the profits would be such as to give interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to begin with on the share capital amounting to 50 per cent. of the firm's liabilities. This capital being, as already explained, divided amongst the creditors in proportion to their claims and that, given good management, these profits would be capable of steady and very considerable expansion and would gradually give considerably larger dividend. It would of course be possible to fix the share capital of the proposed Company at a figure which would allow of the creditors receiving payment of their claims in full in shares, in which case a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum is in my opinion a fair estimate of what might be expected to begin with, but from a business point of view fixing the nominal share capital at an amount so much in excess of the actual assets value at present as a going concern, although only as a matter of sentiment would probably not be thought advisable.

"I would ask to be allowed to add a few words of a personal nature. If after what has occurred the confidence of the public which was my pride, I believe, I possessed has been altogether shattered and destroyed, most assuredly it is what I deserve. In this case, of course, my services in any form or shape would not be desired by the new Company. But if in spite of the past the creditors of the firm becoming shareholders in the Company formed on the lines indicated were of opinion that my services would be useful to them I should consider it my bounden duty to place myself at their disposal in the hopes of doing something to redeem the past.

"A notice has been issued calling an informal meeting of creditors for Saturday 10th instant. If my presence is desired with a view to giving fuller explanation or answering questions in connection with the schemes now put forward I would gladly arrange to be present. I fear it will be impossible for me to correspondent with individual creditors."

CREDITORS MEETING AT CALICUT.

At a meeting of the creditors of Arbuthnots held in Calicut it was resolved that among other things that steps should be taken to appoint one or more independent gentlemen to be associated with the Official Assignee as joint assignees for realising and distributing assets of the firm among the crediters.

That having regard to the extent of the amount involved the High Court be moved to reduce the percentage of Commission usually paid to the Official Assignee.

That remuneration to the joint assignees be paid out of the amount to be sanctioned by the High Court for payment to the Official Assignee.

That Mr. M. Govindan Nair, High Court Vakil, practising in Madras, will be requested to represent the interests of the creditors of Calicut.

APPLICATION BEFORE THE HIGH COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Boddam, in the Insolvency Court of the Madras High Court, this morning, Mr. A. Thirunarayana Charriar, Advocate, instructed by S. Tyagaraja Iyer applied for an order directing the holding of an election by the creditors of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., for the appointment of two or more special assignees to be associated and to act in conjunction with the Official Assignee and for such necessary directions in the premises under section 17 of the Insolvency Act. The application was supported by an affidavit made by Mr. J. N. R. K. Tatachariar, one of creditors of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. and Vakil of the High Court.

The following order was passed by his Lordship:—"This application is premature. No date for the holding of a meeting will be fixed until the schedule is filed. The application is adjourned to 3rd December the date on which the schedule is expected to be filed."

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

Rumoured Government Withdrawals Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

During the last few days there has been some extraordinarily foolish rumours flying about in Madras to the effect that Government contemplated withdrawing their balances from the Bank of Madras. It is now authoritatively stated that there is absoluteiy no truth whatever in such reports. Government's deposits with the Bank of Madras show an increase for the week ending last Saturday of 24 lakhs of rupees, *viz* :—59 lakhs of rupees as against 34 lakhs of the previous week. Moreover, the Bank of Madras is able to show for the week ending Saturday a substantial Cash Balance of 163 1/2 lakhs.

It is understood that the demand for return of Deposits which ensued after the failures of the two firms of Arbuthnot's and Binny's has now sensibly slackened, and the end of this foolish panic now appears to be in sight. The Bank of Madras has, in case of any necessity, been given assurances of assistance by the Government of India, which enders its posi-.tion unassailable.

PRESENTATION OF OLD COLOURS.

Impressive Ceremony at Allahabad Cathedral.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 5.

A solemn and impressive service was held at the Allahabad Cathedral on Sunday when the old Colours of 1st Brahmans were presented to the Cathedral at a special service. A detachment of the Regiment now at Jubbulpur, marched to the Cathedral, and outside the Band played "Auld Lang Syne" while the detachment bade farewell to their Colours. They then marched up the central aisle, the Colours being borne by two Native officers and in the Chancel the Colours were formally presented to the Bishop by Colonel Loch. The Bishop stood facing the congregation and holding the Colours in either hand while the first verse of the National Anthem was sung. The morning prayer then followed and Bishop preached a very appropriate sermon.

ALLAHABAD CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

New Student Building Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 5.

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday afternoon when Sir John Stanley, the Chief Justice, opened the new Princeton Student building presented to the Allahabad Christian College by the Graduates and friends of Princeton University, United States, the funds being collected by the Reverend Janvier, formerly well known in Allahabad. The Christian College began four years ago and will eventually have a very handsome block of buildings. At present there are several blocks of residences for students and professors, a laboratory, class rooms, power house etc. It is intended to make electrical engineering and manual training a prominent feature of the College course.

Sir John Stanley in a felicious speech declared the building open and unveiled the tablet recording its gift to the College by the Graduates and friends of Princeton University. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Dr. Cuthbert Hall, the Barrow-Hoskell Lecturer.

Sir James Digges La Touche was also present and begged that the students might have a holiday to celebrate the opening of the new buildings, his request being acceded to by Dr. Ewing, the Principal of the Christian College.

SIR F. UPCOTT IN MADRAS.

Visits Some Stations in the South.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

Sir Frederick Upcott, the Chairman of the Railway Board, arrived here yesterday evening from Vizagapatam, and is the guest of the Governor at Guindy. Sir Frederick visits Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Mandapam, Rameshwaram and Quilon, returning to Madras about the 12th instant.

LATER

The principal reason for the visit of Sir Frederick Upcott M. Chairman of the Railway Board to South India is to inspect the Madras railway of which the contract expires next year. Sir F. Upcott will consult the Local Government regardiug its future. It is expected that the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway will be completed within four or five years as it has been started from both ends and will be opened up in short sections as these are completed. At the time of the Chairman's visit there were three steamers at Vizagapatam engaged in Manganese export trade. The cost of the present method of shipment appears to be about 7 annas per ton from the bank to the steamer.

Sir F. Upcott proceeds to-morrow to inspect the S. I. Railway in company with Mr. Andersen and the officials of the Railway.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Another Derailment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

At Chandpur on Monday another derailment occurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Yesterday afternoon a wagon left the metals a few miles beyond Comilla tearing up points and the permanent way. In consequence of this the Through Mail service is temporarily disorganised. The Assam mail reached here this morning at 7 o'clock being five hours late and all steamer connections for Calcutta *via* Goalundo, and Dacca *via* Naraingunj were consequently missed.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 5.

Private letters received here from Medina state that the total income of the Hedjaz Railway Commission from various sources during the last five years, has amounted to three crores and sixty-two lakhs of rupees in subscriptions, and State contributions are equal to a third of this sum.

The trains are running on portions of the line already completed, and the earnings from fares and freights have been about a lakh of rupees.

The expenditure on construction during the last four years has been about three crores and twenty lakhs of rupees.

When the main line reached Tabouk at the end of last August, an opening ceremony took place there with much pomp. There was a Thanksgiving Service in the Mosque where the Prophet prayed on the occasion of his expedition to Tabouk to repel the invasion of Arabia by the Greek Emperor.

At the end of last August 553 kilometres were completed in all of the main line, not including 161 kilometres of the Haifa Branch. During September, 30 kilometres more were built and the survey pushed down to Madain Salik, 120 kilometres beyond Tabouk.

In the completed portion there are nearly 2,400 stone and six iron bridges, besides eight tunnels, several of which are between 180 and 190 metres in length. At present there are three large workshops in connection with the line at Haifa, Darara and Maan, but a fourth, which will be the largest, is under construction at Damascus.

The rolling-stock consists of 55 small and 33 large bogie passenger carriages, one prayer car, one staff's sleeping car and 800 goods wagons. The cost of construction proper, has been Rs. 28,000 per kilometre on the main line and Rs. 35,000 per kilometre on the Haifa Branch.

Every effort has been made by the Turkish officials this Haj season to popularize the railway among pilgrims. Several parties of Mutawafis (guides and teachers of pilgrims) have lately left Medina for the main heads of the different land routes to Hedjaz with the object of inducing Kafilas to travel by railway. The Sultan has ordered the Railway authorities to carry free of charge indigent Hajis.

A subscription list has also been opened for repairing the Zubeda Canal and has reached a total of three lakhs of rupees. The work has already been started and the Persians are reported to have given much practical support to the latter scheme.

Private letters from Medina further state that the inhabitants of that place expect to see a locomotive entering their city within the next sixteen months. In anticipation of the railway, price of land has already risen very high in the neighbourhood and large blocks have been bought up by wealthy people and merchants.

VISITORS' CAMPS AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

As at present arranged two Visitors' Camps will be formed at Agra, during the Viceroy's and Amir's visit, between the 7th and 15th of January. In one everything will be provided including food, a caterer being engaged for residents in this camp. A certain fixed payment per diem will be charged. In the second camp the general arrangements will be supervised by Camp authorities, but all that will be provided for will be space for tents, for which as well as for food, &c., visitors will make their own arrangements. Applications to attend either of these camps should be made to the Officer in Charge at Agra.

ILL-HEALTH OF MR. EARL.

Probably Takes Leave on Medical Certificate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, November 5.

We understand that ill-health will compell Mr. Earl, the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, to take leave on Medical Certificate when Mr. Keichler will be appointed Director in his place.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

Visit to Calcutta in December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 5.

The visit of the Maharaja of Mysore to Calcutta in December is, we understand, connected with the performance of certain ceremonies in memory of his late father, the former Maharaja, who died during a visit paid to the Earl of Elgin in February 1895.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

Enquiry into the Shortage of Rice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 5.

Special enquiries are now being made in Eastern Bengal as to the causes of shortage in the rice supply and consequent high prices.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SUBMARINE LUTIN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

The hatch of the Lutin's Conning Tower (the French submarine which was sunk with all hands on board while leaving the harbour in Algiers) was found to be open.

RUSSIAN PRINCE'S SUICIDE.

"MY DESTINY."

Despatches received from Moscow state that Prince Meschersky, who was a personal friend of the Czar, yesterday committed suicide in a train bound for that city. On a visiting card found in one of his pockets were written in his hand-writing the words :—"Cannot escape my destiny."

MORE RUSSIAN BOMBS.

An Infantryman named Vlassoff at Cronstadt approached a policeman outside the building where a court-martial was in process and requested him to hand a parcel to the soldier guarding the prisoners. The parcel was found to contain powder and a bomb weighing five pounds. Vlassoff was arrested and confessed that the soldier would have handed the parcel to a bluejacket undergoing trial, and that the bluejacket would have thrown it at the Commander of the Fortress and the judges at the table. The plot was for the purpose of avenging recent sentences, and the executions of men and women. The bringers of the parcel from St. Petersburg, together with the military plotters, have been arrested.

BRITISH-IRISH WORKERS.

INDUSTRIAL DEPUTATION.

A delegation from the British and Irish Shop Assistants' Associations waited on the Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) and requested the Government to initiate legislation giving the local authorities compulsory powers to fix a uniform hour of closing for all shops, to establish a weekly half-holiday for the assistants, and to direct that the maximum hours to be worked in any one week shall not exceed 60.

In the course of his reply, the Home Secretary stated that it would be difficult to pass a compulsory measure of the nature requested, and that at present there was no chance of such legislation being introduced.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAND.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Johannesburg reports that at the Simmer East Mine the rope conveying a cage containing thirty Chinese up the shaft, broke and the cage was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 1,000 feet.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, NOVEMBER 3.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

His Royal Highness the Landgrave of Hesse, first cousin of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Alexandra, who is at present touring round India, has expressed his intention of visiting the Ellora Caves. His Royal Highness, accompanied by three German gentlemen, will arrive at Roza on the 12th instant, and will stop there for two days, visiting the Caves and other places of interest. The Fort at Daulatabad will also be inspected on the return journey. His Royal Highness will be the guest of H. H. the Nizam's Government, and Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E Inspector-General of Police, has been deputed to look after the arrangements. Mr. Hankin proceeds to Roza to-morrow. His Highness the Nizam has expressed much personal solicitude regarding the comforts of the distinguished visitor.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It is now over a month that Moulvie Afzul Hussain Saheb, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, has been laid up. From reports that are current, he is said to be progressing fairly, although he is not yet in a condition to leave his room, the doctors who are attending on him having given strict injunctions that no visitors are to be allowed to see him. It is therefore not improbable that it will be some time yet before he will be in a position to resume his onerous duties. And yet the Government have not taken any steps to appoint some one to officiate. The appointment of anyone to a high position has always been a slow process in the annals of Hyderabad, where nepotism and patronage play such important parts. Speculation of all sorts are allowed to be made on every side and opportunities are given to give everything a political turn. Be this as it may, the regular course of work in the offices should not be lost sight of. Accumulation of work, especially in the Chief Court of the State, should be discourged as much as possible. There is, however, no necessity at present to speculate upon a permanent Chief Justice, as it is sincerely expected and hoped that Moulvie Afzul Hussain Saheb will be restored to health, and that he will be enabled to take charge of his high office sooner or later. All that is required now is to appoint some one to officiate for him. Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad is the senior of the Puisne Judges and has every right to become the *locum tenens*. Even apart from this consideration, he has, throughout his career justified the expectations of both the Government and the public in every position in which he has been deputed to work. He is at present away on leave, but is due here before the end of the *Ramzan* holidays. His nomination will therefore be not only a bare act of justice to his claims, but a credit to the Government in the confirmation of the wishes and expectations of the general public. There should also be no delay in the appointment of a Puisne Judge to fill the place of the late Moulvie Kamruddin. The work of the High Court suffered much for nearly a year after the retirement of Moulvies Nizamuddeen and Yaseen Khan, and within a few months after the nomination of their successor, it is practically in the same predicament by the double calamity which has happened to it: a repetition of the old state of affairs will be highly disastrous to the interests of the ryots. It is generally believed that a Vakil will be appointed, and the Departmental Judicial Minister has submitted to His Highness a Minute to that effect, a memorial having also been forwarded from the Vakils' Association.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

It is rumoured that the Acting Director of Public Instruction has addressed a letter to the Government for permission to arrange for the affiliation of the Colleges and Schools in the Nizam's Dominions to the University of Bombay instead of to that of Madras. The immediate cause for this action is said to be the alleged difficulty of the question papers for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. It is also said that on account of this impression prevailing amongst the students, about one hundred candidates have sent in their applications for admission to the Bombay Matriculation Examination this year. There is always a great deal of talk about the Matriculation Examination every year, immediately after the results are announced, though there is nothing said about the F.A. and B.A. examinations. But whatever it may be, such an important question should be allowed to stand over until the permanent head of the Educational Department returns from leave and resumes charge of his duties. Nawab Imad-ul-mulk, Bahadur, may not be so very enthusiastic about the change, which is more probable than otherwise because his opinion has always been that the fault lies more with the teachers than with the candidates themselves or with the University Examiners. Moreover, such a change, if brought about, would be a hardship to the Nizam's subjects of the Telingana and Carnatic Districts, who are nearer to and more in touch with Madras than Bombay.

GOVERNMENT VAKILS AND PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

A scheme is now in progress for the regulation and appointment of Government Vakils and Public Prosecutors. At present, some of the offices have their own Vakils, and the City Kotwal has two under him. There is no Pleader for conducting Police prosecutions in the Districts, and the Inspector-General of Police is therefore left to himself and his subordinates in all the original cases that come up from his Department. This could not, by any means, be said to be a satisfactory state of affairs, either for the Police administration or for the public. It is now intended to appoint a Public Prosecutor for each District, and, while minimising the number of practitioners attached to the various offices in the City, to regulate their work.

THE GADWAL SAMASTHAN.

The Rani Saheb and the young Rajah are now at Gadwal and are engaged in the annual distribution of prizes to the Vedic and Sanskrit Scholars who assemble there after the *Karthic Purnama*. The allotment for this purpose is Rs. 10,000 a year. The Rani Saheb has obtained the permission of His Highness, after this ceremony is over, to go on a pilgrimage to Benares, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for her expenses.

THE LATE MULLA ABDUL KHYOOM.

The remains of the late Mulla Saheb have, with the permission of His Highness, been removed to Gulburga, in conformity with the Mulla's expressed wishes and have been entered at the *Dariya* there. A public condolence meeting has been arranged to take place after the *Ramzan*.

THE HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

Eleven candidates have applied to appear this year for the High Court Pleaders' Examination, which will be held in the month of Bahman next. It is a remarkable fact that not a single candidate was successful in either of the two previous years.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 5.

The following are the further returns for last month of the Kolar Gold Fields :—

Nundydroog—7,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 5,569 ozs of gold, and 7,290 tons of tailings cyanided, 730 ozs, making a total yield of 6,292 ozs compared with 6,108 ozs for September and 6,080 ozs for August.

Ooregum—10,206 tons of ore crushed yielded 4,823 ozs of gold and 8,743 tons of slims tailings cyanided 781 ozs, making a total yield of 5,604 ozs compared with 5,627 ozs for September and 5,602 ozs for August.

Mysore—16,550 tons of ore crushed yielded 15,403 ozs of gold and 12,975 tons of tailings cyanided 1,915 ozs making a total yield of 17,319 ozs, compared with 17,058 ozs for September and 16,991 ozs for August.

Champion Reefs—15,111 tons of ore crushed yielded 8,939 ozs of gold and 12,416 tons of tailings cyanided 2,268 ozs of scalings from plates of the old mill and 511 ozs base bar 65 ozs, making a total yield of 11,783 ozs. compared with 11,894 ozs for September and 12181 ozs for August.

Balaghat—4,550 tons of ore crushed yielded 3,585 ozs of gold and 4,004 tons of tailings cyanided 371 ozs. making a total yield of 3,957 ozs, compared with 3,956 ozs. for September and 3,952 ozs. for August.

Coromandel.—1,100 tons of ore crushed yielded 302 ozs. of gold and 1,200 tons of tailing cyanided 77 ozs. making a total yield of 38 ozs. compared with 335 ozs., for September and 353 ozs., for August.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

British Preference.

THE FEDERAL DEFENCES.

KANAKA QUESTION.

THE BRITISH SHIPS PROVISO.

MELBOURNE, OCTOBER 17.

When the House of Representives yesterday received the Senate's amendments in the British Preference Bill, the Prime Minister said their effect would be to postpone the operation of the clause discriminating in favour of British ships until 31st August, 1908. He then proceeded to make an important announcement, which took the House completely by surprise. Since Saturday he had received, he said, a cablegram from the British Board of Trade, stating that an examination of the proposal to discriminate with regard to goods imported in British ships manned exclusively by white seamen showed that it was forbidden by a number of treaties, several of which were binding on Australian colonies, as they had assented to them prior to federation. The treaties covered countries with which there were express covenants with reference to shipping of a mutual character, enacting that neither nation was to receive an advantage over the other. The Customs department had not furnished him with any record of these treaties. No circumstances had hitherto arisen in Australia to make it necessary to refer to them. He was not willing to ask the House to carry out the proposal.

BILL IN THE SENATE.

The British Preference Bill was returned to the Senate with the paragraph omitted which provided that the goods to obtain the benefit of the preferential tariff must be imported after a certain date, on British ships manned by white seamen. Senator Gould (N. S. W.) took the point that the House of Representatives had deleted words that had no reference to the amendment made in the bill by the Senate. It was therefore, he held out of order. After debate the Chairman upheld the point of order. Senator M'Gregor (S.A.) said he was greatly impressed with what had been said in "another place," and he might have been prepared to accept the omission of the "white seamen" provision. If the Senate returned the bill, however, and the Government did not shelve it, he thought that it would be within the power of the British Government and the Commonwealth to make arrangements in respect to the treaties that would be interfered with by the presence in the bill of the provision referred to. In order that the bill should not get entirely out of the hands of the Senate it was decided to press the amendment fixing the date on which the "white seamen" provision should come into force. The bill was then returned to the House of Representatives. Two courses are open to the Government —(1) To accept the bill as it stands, not withstanding its illegal contents; and (2) to introduce a new bill. When seen after the House rose the Prime Minister declined to say what course would be pursued, except that he indicated that a new bill was impracticable. Mr. Deakin will make a statement when the House of Representatives meets this morning.

THE DEFENCE FORCES.

The Australian Military Administration Board has lately affirmed an important principle, *viz.*, that every vacancy in the instructional staff of every branch of the Australian military forces shall be filled by an Australian, and that the policy of importing English and Scottish sergeant instructors and non-commissioned officers shall end. In every exceptional cases, such as must arise when the Commonwealth arsenal is started, Englishmen may as experts, be imported, but the rule is to be as stated. In connection with the application of the principle, an examination is to be held on 6th, 7th and 8th December, of candidates for prospective vacancies on the various instructional staffs. Already 40 applicants drawn from the ranks of the permanent militia and volunteer forces have notified their intention of competing. The significance of this fact is that the rankers in the forces realise that these instructional posts are something to work for, and are preparing themselves to qualify for, the positions thrown open. Classes are being established all over the Commonwealth, which not only prepare candidates for posts, but diffuse over a very wide area sound military instruction. Now that all military commissions and all instructional billets are at the disposal of Australians the triumph of the advocates of "Australia for the Australians" in military affairs is complete. As from this week onwards Federal Ministers will be busy with election work the Australian Naval Board will be obliged to proceed immediately with the preparat

involved more debatable issues as between the States than those which affected us, though these were in themselves of great importance—that is to say, they confined themselves to questions of a substitute for the Braddon clause in the constitution. "The question of greatest interest to the Commonwealth," continued Mr. Deakin, "relating to the State debts and their consolidation was not dealth with. As far as the members of the Conference went in their conclusions, it was only possible for us to give a conditional assent. All the concessions asked for in respect of the Braddon clause are proposed to be made by us, I notice. The reciprocal concessions which we expect from the States would occur in connection with the debts; hence as far as the Common wealth is concerned the best assurance I was able to give was that there was no insuperable obstacle to the acceptance of their proposals providing the taking over of the State debts as a whole was dealt with in a manner which would be approved by the Federal Parliament. Many members of the Conference individually assured me that the meetings had been of great value to them; and all of them appeared much encouraged by the views which we expressed. The educational value of the meetings is undoubted, for this one certainly has succeeded in bringing the representatives of the States more closely in accord with each other and with the Commonwealth Government."

THE GAMBLING EVIL.

In the Sydney Legislative Assembly last evening Mr. Jones asked the Attorney-General (Mr. Wade)—"1. Is he aware that there appears in the Melbourne *Age* of October 10 a list of prices or odds offered on a race to be run? 2. Will he consider whether it is a fair thing to allow such publication by papers published outside but circulated in this State, whilst those printed inside the State are prohibited from publishing the same? 3. Will he have the law so amended as to allow of the publication of odds?"

Mr. Wade replied in the negative as to the first question. As regarded the second, he said that the law would be enforced against all persons publishing betting odds in New South Wales, whether the newspapers containing them were printed in the State or elsewhere. He had no intention of amending the law so as to allow of the publication of betting odds. To-day the police displayed considerable activity in purchasing copies of Melbourne newspapers at various news agencies, presumably with a view to further proceedings under the new Betting Act, which makes it illegal for any paper publishing betting quotations on forthcoming events to circulate in this State. As a consequence of this action one firm immediately stopped the sale of all inter-State Papers, and another issued instructions to all its branches in respect of Melbourne papers. A little bit of comedy distinguished the sale of a newspaper at the shop of one agent. A constable bought a copy of the *Age* and upon opening it discovered that a piece had been cut out of the sporting columns. This piece contained betting quotations. When he drew attention to the fact the agent handed him the cutting across the counter. Thus the law had been obeyed—the quotation had not been published in the newspaper.

THE COLLIERY COMBINE.

The creation of a coal vend is regarded in Newcastle as good for the district. Colliery owners are very reticent, and when questioned to-day preferred not to discuss the subject in any way except privately among themselves. When pressed, however, some asserted that they had done nothing that was against law or that was contrary to the best interests of the whole community. As a matter of fact, they had, they stated, been forced to take some action to protect the industry in which so much money had been invested, and they had now simply associated themselves together so as to annihilate the cut-throat competition which during past years had been rampant amongst those who had coal to dispose of. For some time past, they stated, they had practically been giving their coal away, the result being that the proprietors made little or no profit, and the miners had to accept wages which they declared to be inadequate. They were now in a position to demand a fair price for their coal, and the miner would be able to obtain a more reasonable reward for his labour, while the entire community would benefit in a relative degree. A prominent unionist to-day ventured the opinion that the step taken by the proprietors was only the beginning of a series of changes, which would ultimately end in the nationalisation of the coal mines of the State.

Early last month two Chinese boys arrived from China by the steamer "Taiyuan" and admission was sought for them on the ground that their father was domiciled in Melbourne, and that that constituted Australia as the legal domicile of the boys. They were arrested by the customs authorities, however, and were charged at the City Court yesterday with being prohibited immigrants. Their names are Ah Cheong (17) and Ah Yin (15), and the reputed father is a cabinet maker named Lew Loon Hock, of Little Lonsdale street. Evidence was given that the boys failed to pass the education test, and Mr. Arthur, for the defence, sought to prove that the defendants were the sons of Lew Loon Hock. Mr. Panton, however, refused to do more than to find that the boys had failed to pass the test, and were thereby prohibited, and he ordered them the nominal punishment of imprisonment during the sitting of the court. The matter will now be carried on to the High Court. The contention as to domicile is already before the High Court in another case.

WHITE AUSTRALIA.

In connection with the work of kanaka deportation now being actively undertaken by Queensland officials under the authority of the Commonwealth Government, some negotiations of an important nature are now proceeding. A project is no foot to take a party of the kanakas, who do not wish to go their homes to Fiji. The question is receiving the attention of the Prime Minister and of Mr. Kidston, Premier of Queensland as to whether the £5 per head payable out of the Queensland Kanaka Repatriation Fund shall be handed over in connection with these particular kanakas. If the Colonial Sugar Refining Company is really at the bottom of the project, Mr. Kidston objects to handing over £5 per head; if, on the other hand, it is a genuine settlement of the kanakas on Fijian soil, under the auspices of the Fijian Government, the matter is open to argument. As the negotiations have not yet concluded, the Prime Minister declines to give details of what is proposed.

INOCULATION IN KARACHI.

In order to popularise inoculation among the menial staff of the Municipality in Karachi, says the *Sind Gazette*, the inducement of one month's pay was offered in 1905 to those who came forward with their families to undergo the operation. From 20th November 1905 to 11th June 1906, 1345 inoculations were performed. At first the men were paid their full wages at the rate of Rs. 9 per mensem, whether they were single or had families. This amount was subsequently reduced to Re. 1 per head of all persons coming forward to be inoculated, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 2,912-8-0. 1344 persons were inoculated, including one man who through mistake submitted to the operation twice. Out of this number 95 left Karachi, 2 died from other causes, and 2 submitted to the operation after recovery from Plague for the money reward. A very small number remained uninoculated, viz 60. The results are compared in the following table:—

Population during	PLAGUE. Attacks.	Per-centage.	Deaths.	Per-centage.	Case Mortality Per cent.
Uninoculated 60	8	13.33	5	8.33	62.50
Inoculated 1345	23	1.76	4	0.22	18.18

If the 1245 inoculated had suffered to the same extent as the 60 uninoculated, they would have had 186 attacks and 104 deaths, a difference of 87 per cent as regards attacks and 96 per cent as regards deaths in favour of the inoculated. The results, perhaps, would have been better in the case of the inoculated, but for the practice among the class of persons submitting to the operation of trying to squeeze out the vaccine after it had been injected; it is naturally very difficult to watch each person where a large number are submitted to the operation every day, and the practice clearly indicates that it is the money reward that attracts this class and no belief in the protective nature of the vaccine. The figures are, however, clearly indicative of its value in spite of the efforts of the patients to nullify its effects as far as possible.

Some motorists who ran down a youth at Jambes, near Namur, Belgium, were attacked by an infuriated mob, and compelled to seek refuge in the Town Hall, where they stayed for four hours. Finally, they left under police protection. It is dangerous, says the *Telegraph* for motorists to appear in the Namur district.

CAMEOS OF OLD INDIA.

HISTORICAL SELECTIONS.

No. V.

(Extracts from the Library of a Bibliophile.)

Mr. Forbes, in his *Oriental Memoirs*, says:—

"I assert that the character of the English in India is an honour to their country. In private life, they are generous, kind, and hospitable.....as husbands, fathers, masters, they cannot easily be excelled; whilst friendship, illustrated in its more general sense by unostentatious acts of humanity and benevolence, shines in India with conspicuous lustre. How often have the sons and daughters of misfortune experienced the blessed effects of Oriental benevolence! How often have the ruined merchant, the disconsolate widow, and the helpless orphan been relieved by the delicate and silent subscription, amounting in a few hours to several thousand pounds, without the child of sorrow knowing its benefactors!"

To this record, we shall add the testimony of Lord Valentia, who wrote:—

"I can truly affirm that my Eastern countrymen are hospitable in the highest degree, and that their generosity is unbounded. When an officer of respectability dies, in either the Civil or the Military service, having a widow or children, a subscription is immediately set on foot, which, in every instance, has proved liberal and not unfrequently has conferred on the parties a degree of affluence that the life of the husband or parent could not for years have assured them. The hearts of the British in this country seem expanded with affluence: they do everything on a princely scale."

Mr. Forbes tells us, in another part of his interesting *Memoirs*, that very little of all this was the growth of Christianity; for though the European residents in India were very humane and very benevolent, they were, at the best, but indifferent Christians; and Lord Valentia seems to have entertained a similar opinion.

There is more Christianity in India now-a-days, and we are inclined to think that there is as much benevolence. Not many years have elapsed since the large private subscriptions alluded to above were things of frequent occurrence. They are almost unknown now, but only because objects of such charity rarely present themselves in our better-regulated community. It seldom or never happens that a man occupying a respectable position in European Society dies and leaves his family destitute. The truly excellent Funds established for the maintenance of the widows and children of members of the services, and the inducements held out to others by the different Insurance Offices, to provide for the weaklings who are dependent on them, have almost entirely superseded the necessity for private benevolence. We never, in these times, hear of a fashionable lady spending thousands of rupees on an entertainment one week and in the next reduced to utter poverty by the death of a lord and master and dependent upon the contributions of her guests. A young civilian is said by the husband-hunters to be "worth £300 a-year, dead or alive." A young officer is worth only a third of this, but still there is no destitution. Private benevolences, therefore, finds not a vent in this channel. At the time when, according to Mr. Forbes, the charity of European residents in India was exhibited in the celerity with which large sums of money were raised for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased members of society, "there were no arts or sciences to patronise, no literary or charitable institutions to support, and neither hospitals nor infirmaries to call forth private benevolence." This is far from being the case in the present day. There are numerous institutions to support, and numerous institutions are supported, by private benevolence! A much larger sum is dispensed in charity, but the dispensation is regular—periodical. The money subscribed is given to the poor poor, but not to the rich poor. The widows and children of wealthy men are not thrown destitute on the world; and though wealthy men themselves are often reduced to a state of nominal poverty, there is a wonderful elasticity in them: and, like an India rubber-ball they are dropped upon the ground only to rise up again to a greater altitude than that from which they have descended. Time and fate assist them for a little while; there is a fresh start in the world; and then—practically at least—they are soon as wealthy as before.

There is no more striking feature on the face of Anglo-Indian society than the general diffusion of all the outward characteristics of wealth. The number of equipages which crowd the Calcutta Course, the number of richly-furnished houses, the number of handsomely-dressed women, are out of all proportion to the number of good incomes in this splendid city. The equipages are not well appointed—half dirt, half deity; well-built Phaetons or Britzskas, with uncouth and undressed native grooms, hanging on lazily behind. The houses are not often elegantly furnished—there is seldom much taste and seldom any keeping; but still there is an enormous expenditure of costly furniture, and every week in the cold season sees some two or three announcements of "Superb household property to be sold." The women, it is true, are rarely well dressed, but the immense investments of rich satins and gorgeous velvets—the latter rarely sold at less than a guinea a yard—which pass into the hands of consumers every cold weather, is altogether incommensurate with the number of ladies whose means and position would, in English society, entitle them to the use of such costly attire. The truth is that in India very little money is spent upon what is not seen. There are no taxes and tithes to be paid, and no expenditure in the servants' hall. Thirty servants may be retained as cheaply in India as three—the eternal bottom, housemaid, and cook—can be kept in dear-grained England; and where there are no taxes and no rates to be paid, a man may afford to dress his wife in satin and velvet, to give her a Britzska to ride in, and to cover her drawing-room couches and ottomans with the finest tabaret ever manufactured. Money, to use a homely expression, goes much further in India than in England. Though many articles of consumption are dearer, the expenses of house-keeping are, on the whole, smaller and money spent produces some certain and palpable advantage. We are not called upon to fritter away anything upon intangible benefits—a church establishment, a poor law, and the like. In mercy, we are spared the tax-gatherer. With an almost universal predisposition to febrile and bilious disorders, and a sort of general irritability of the system, the visitations of this periodical pestilence would be more than we could bear up against. Kind Nature is equable in her dispensation, of favours. We have the cholera, but we have no taxes.

We have shown that shortly before the Black Hole affair and the Battle of Plassey, the Governor and some few other high functionaries drove out in their carriages or buggies, but that the junior servants of Government were forbidden even to employ a *chattoh-wallah*. The Battle of Plassey wrought a vast number of very important changes, and the British in India soon began to assume a local habitation and a name. Before this they scarcely existed as a class. Soon, however, they waxed into some amount of importance; and though Pondicherry, in some respects, had advantages not possessed by Calcutta, we soon began to put forth our spreading leaves and branches and to overgrow our worthy neighbours, the French. We must, in all candour, acknowledge, even at the present day, that Pondicherry is one of the very pleasantest places we have ever visited in India. The climate is extremely good, there is a delightful sea-breeze, and the down itself is clean, regular, and more European in its aspect than any locality in India. There is a nice open Place—the French must have a Place—and there are excellent roads in the outskirts of the town, not unlike than in the suburbs of Calcutta. The gentry are eminently social and hospitable. The native soldiers have a sort of French air and a French twist of the moustache, and the poor seem happy and contented. There is an appearance of cleanliness and comfort externally about the native parts of Pondicherry, which cannot fail to strike the observer.

It was not, however, till some years after the Battle of Plassey that carriages came generally into use. It was a charge brought against Mr. Keirnander, the Missionary who built the Old or Mission Church in 1770, that he drove a carriage-and-four; but his last biographer informs us that this was altogether untrue, for that at the time referred to the only people in the Settlement who sported carriages were "the Governor and Mr. Watts." They must have come into general use not very long after this. M. Gandpre wrote thus in 1790:—

"Conveyance by the palanquin is in use at Bengal, but Calcutta exclusively of this mode abounds with all sorts of carriages—chariots, whiskies, and phaetons, which occasion in the evening a great a bustle as in one of the principal towns of Europe. There are also a great number of saddle-horses—some of the Persian breed—of exquisite beauty, but no Arabians, except a small sort called Pooni, which are very much in vogue for phaetons."

Says Lord Valentia:—

"The usual mode of travelling is by palanquin, but most gentlemen have carriages adapted to the climate, and horses of which the breed is much improved of late years. It is universally the custom to drive out between sunset and dinner. The *Maussalchees*, when it grows dark, go out to meet their masters on their return, and run before them at the rate of full eight miles an hour, and the numerous lights moving along the Esplanade produce a singular and pleasing effect."

This custom, which has been long since exploded in Calcutta, still, we believe, exists at Madras, where the Beach, on which the inhabitants enjoy the evening air—sea-air, oh! how delicious—is at a considerable distance from the majority of the garden-houses. The *Maussalchee* of Calcutta has ceased to be a torch-bearer, or even a Jack-o-Lanthorn: the race has degenerated into a race of scullions. It will astonish many of our friends in England, who think that the palanquin is one of the greatest luxuries of the East and envy us the possession of such a delightful conveyance, to learn that few Europeans, unless they are driven to it by hard necessity, ever put themselves inside so extremely uncomfortable a machine. Palanquins are used by the upper classes of society almost exclusively for dawk journeys. To use one as an ordinary conveyance—to be seen moving in one about the streets of Calcutta—would be, many think, to lose caste. This feeling is sufficiently absurd, and there is no sort of occasion to display it; but it is perfectly intelligible that people who can afford to keep carriages should utterly discard the palanquin. As a carriage is both a faster and cooler vehicle than a palanquin, no one is likely to prefer the latter. Palanquins are principally employed in Calcutta as hackney coaches and cabs are in London, their best patrons being sailors and cadets. A few mofussil residents may keep these portable ovens, but at the Presidency the use of them is almost entirely confined to strangers; for even the poorer classes—the clerks and others—travel to their offices in some sort of a wheeled carriage, which, if drawn by a single pony, as many of these vehicles are, is a cheaper thing to keep than a palanquin. As an article of luxury, it may have held a high place in those days when only the Governor and Senior Member of Council sported wheel-carriages, for a ride in a palanquin is a degree or two better than a walk in the sun, but now it is regarded as a sort of refuge for the destitute, into which a man ventures on extraordinary occasions, such as the breaking down of his carriage in the streets or any other untoward accident befalling him. Such things may happen once or twice to a Calcutta resident in a period of half-a-dozen years. There are many who have not even within that space of time deposited themselves inside a palanquin—and we cannot but acknowledge that the less frequently a man indulges in this species of Oriental luxury, the better for his bodily comfort.

There are few so poor in these days as not to be able to keep a carriage. The keeping a carriage in England is a very magnificent thing: there is an unctuous smack in the very mention of it redolent of no small amount of well-to-doishness, even though the carriage be nothing higher than that cockney-sounding thing—an one-horse shay; but here the difficulty is to find a man who does not in some form keep a carriage. It may be a very sorry affair, but still it is a carriage, with as good a right to the name as the best appointed Britzska that ever went rolling and swinging and plunging out of a coach-makers' yard. If any one be curious in this matter of carriages—and books have been written on the subject—let him come to Calcutta. He will here find carriages of every degree, from the highest to the lowest, of every conceivable form and fashion, and many besides of which it has never entered into his imagination to conceive. An Englishman in India may aptly be described as a riding animal. Let the curious in such matters station himself at one of the corners of Tank (or Dalhousie) Square between ten and eleven in the morning, and again about six o'clock in the evening, and count, not the number of carriages, but the number of varieties of carriages that pass—Britzskas, Barouches, Landaulets, Chariots, Phaetons, Buggies, Palanquins, Palkigharries, Brownberries, Crabanchys (some of these, unknown *genera* to the English reader), and then let him post himself towards sunset on the Saluting Battery of Fort William and view all these varieties *en masse*. If Linnæus or Admiral Watson were to revisit, in this year of grace 1844, the banks of that river which, nearly a century before, they passed up with the few ships and small handful of fighting men which paved the way for the conquest of Hindostan, they would out-do "Dominie Sampson" in their hearty exclamations of "Prodigious!" Where erst were to be seen a few Bengali fishermen or boat-men mending their nets or cleaning their cooking-pots on the jungly banks of the river, is now a broad and level road, covered at evening-tide by hundreds of carriages and horsemen. No sooner does the setting sun tinge the western horizon, then all the English residents in Calcutta throw open their doors and windows, make a hasty toilet, and sally forth, in carriage or on horseback, to enjoy the evening air. Before the sun has disappeared behind the western bank of the river, the Strand is covered with vehicles of every description—a concourse as full as that which may be seen on the Epsom Road during the race week, with even more entanglements and embarrasments, for there is a stream setting both ways. One marvels who all these people are that own these hundreds of carriages. The first impression made upon the mind of the stranger is that there must be an enormous number of wealthy inhabitants in Calcutta. But the equipage is in reality no sort of index to the worldly possessions of the owner. It may let you, perhaps, into the secret of a man's vanity, certainly not of his income. Some of the most pretending equipages on the Course are sported by people belonging to the second class of society—uncovenanted Government servants, petty East Indian or European traders—respectable personages enough in their way, and, peradventure, not much given to show, but the wife and the daughters must have their britzska or barouche, though they do pinch a little at home to maintain it; and on the Course, at least, the wife of the uncovenanted subordinate may jostle the lady of the head of the office. When we consider how much is often sacrificed to support the dignity of the carriage and pair—how much substantial comfort is thrown aside to make room for this little bit of ostentation—that the equipage is with many *the* thing from which they derive much of their importance—we soon cease to wonder at the formidable array of assuming conveyances which throng the Course every evening at sunset and present a scene which, as one of daily recurrence, has not, perhaps, its parallel in the world.

(To be continued.)

DEPOSITS IN THE JAPANESE BANKS.

Remarkable Expansion.

DURING the last few years the amount of the deposits in the Japanese private banks has shown such a remarkable expansion that the centre of the economic gravity is being gradually shifted from the Bank of Japan to the private banks. Hitherto it has been the general practice for the latter to depend upon the assistance of the central bank for loans as the amount of deposits was inadequate to meet the applications for advances. This state of affairs has now been reversed. The leading banks now possess large sums in deposits for which they cannot find borrowers, and that surplus is invested in various kinds of negotiable bonds. From the tables given below will be seen the amount of capital at the disposal of the associated banks at Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto and Nagoya, and the manner in which the funds are employed:—

	Paid-up capital.	Reserves.
1899	Y93,430,000	Y3[illegible],000
1900	112,976,000	14[illegible],000
1901	109,536,000	37,334,000
1902	148,634,000	30,470,000
1903	108,307,000	34,944,000
1904	162,215,000	37,087,000
1905	111,530,000	38,339,000
June, 1906	116,557,000	41,293,000
	Deposit.	Total.
1899	Y224,787,000	Y339,728,000
1900	261,092,000	398,471,000
1901	269,216,000	402,374,000
1902	309,926,000	459,032,000
1903	336,765,000	479,617,000
1904	357,391,000	497,692,000
1905	407,910,000	558,494,000
June, 1906	499,675,000	687,526,000

MANNER OF EMPLOYMENT.

	Advances	Negotiable bonds.
1899	Y281,304,000	Y86,693,000
1900	313,454,000	89,876,000
1901	282,895,000	90,530,000
1902	317,100,000	100,567,000
1903	341,293,000	100,834,000
1904	344,473,000	130,634,000
1905	383,021,000	128,948,000
June, 1906	443,855,000	136,120,000
	Cash.	Total.
1899	Y24,270,000	Y392,269,000
1900	26,997,000	430,327,000
1901	27,768,000	407,194,000
1902	34,143,000	451,811,000
1903	36,703,000	478,833,000
1904	44,059,000	518,967,000
1905	52,808,000	564,779,000
June, 1906	63,702,000	663,687,000

Note:—The above figures are those at the end of each year.

As shown above, the deposits in the banks, which amounted to 224 million yen at the end of 1899, had increased to nearly 500 millions at the end of June last. A very great increase was especially noticeable during the first six months of this year, the amount of increase being 90 million yen, or at the rate of 15 millions a month. The amount of advances has also increased from 281 to 443 million yen during an interval of seven years under review and this, though by no means an insignificant advance, is far below the rate at which the deposits have been increasing.

Up to about 1903 the amount of deposits fell short of that of advances by from 30 to 80 million yen annually, and consequently the banks, besides making up the shortage with the capital and reserves had to rely on the assistance of the Bank of Japan. The position, however, has now been completely changed owing to the steady augmentation of deposits, which are at the present time more than enough for the purpose of advances. Almost all the banks are now investing the whole of their capital and reserves in negotiable bonds and shares and still have a plentiful supply of funds at their command. This remarkable increase of bank deposits is certainly a most significant indication of the economic conditions of the country.—*Japan Chronicle.*

AT Surang, a place near Buttenzorg, a tigress has just been caught, says the *Straits Times*, which had carried off 56 persons within the preceding twelve months. She had become so daring as to enter houses to seize her prey. She was fired at several times, and had received cuts from choppers in the hands of some of the victims. She terrorised the people in the neighbourhood. Her captor received 550 guilders as reward.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There is nothing new under the sun. The trite old saying is brought forcibly to one's mind in perusing "Walton's Short History of Cotton, its culture, Trade and Manufacture in the Belgaum and Kaladgi Districts of the Bombay Presidency," written for the *Bombay Gazetteer* and printed at the *Government Central Press* in 1880.

As far back as 1820 the Statistical Reporter to Government recommended the cultivation of Bourbon Cotton which was actually then being grown to a small extent. In 1828 Lord Ellenborough, Chairman of the India Board represented to the East India Company the importance of improving the Cotton in the Southern Maratha Country and in 1829 experiments were conducted by Dr. Lush to obtain (1) a better variety of Cotton, (2) to introduce better systems of cultivation, (3) improvements in ginning and preparing the lint for the European markets. It is not surprising that the report was a record of failure.

In 1835 a fresh supply of seeds of various exotic varieties was imported and in 1840 three American Cotton Planters arrived in Bombay to superintend the work of Cotton Improvement. They and their successors strove hard to induce the Kunbis to make experiments with these exotics. The results were far from encouraging. Against a yield of 248 lbs of Nurmah cleaned cotton per acre, Georgia yielded 88 lbs, Sea Island 57 lbs, and Bourbon 36 lbs on a small area. In 1848-49 the ryots stated their New Orleans plants were "dead sticks" and would not yield 1 lb per acre. The Dharwar area, more suitable perhaps for cotton growing, showed results still visible in the saw gin as the Dharwar American Cotton is called to the present day. But in Belgaum the succession of failures and steady decline of acreage of exotic cottons is marked from 1849 to 60. While these experiments were in progress we learn that the Manchester Commercial Association had been repeatedly urging on the Directors of the Honourable East India Company their views regarding cotton improvement in India and the Honourable Court had sent their representations out to the Bombay Government from time to time for action to be taken on the advice proffered; one subject that the Association very persistently urged, was earlier sowing and Mr. Channing did his best, as he too then agreed with the Manchester view, to get the ryots to sow sooner; he, however, failed to get them to agree, and subsequent large and long experience has amply proved that the farmer knew what he was about, that his time of cotton planting in the Kaladgi and Belgaum country is right and that the Manchester Commercial Association and Mr. Channing were wrong etc."

It was the Duke of Buckingham, we believe, who thought the Paddy fields of the Madras Presidency could be vastly improved if they were only drained. Similar wise advice occasionally reaches the ears of the astounded ryot at the present day, but seldom does he hear of what he really wants and that is a manure that will take the place of the cowdung which he cannot get in sufficient quantities. It is rather startling to find in the volume before us the following: "Manure is freely used, but is not put on the land when cotton is to be sown. The ryot says that fresh manure heats the soil too much for this crop and it is therefore put on in the year preceding that in which he intends to plant cotton, the quantity then used being from three to six cartloads an acre; the ordinary village manure consists of the dung and litter of cattle, decayed vegetable matter, fallen leaves, ashes, sweepings etc of houses; all this is carefully gathered daily and added to the ryots manure heap and by the time it is ready to be carted out, it is in a pulverised state and readily amalgamates with the soil."

How 3 to 6 cartloads of such manure can be said to be a free use of manure for two crops it is difficult to understand; yet, throughout the numberless cotton experiments no hint is given of an attempt at improvement in fertilizing either with natural or artificial manures. Another very weak point in these experiments, and one in which too much stress cannot be laid, was already then discovered and brought to the notice of Government. "A leading officer of Government in the Bombay Southern Districts, Mr. Townshend, who took much interest in the Belgaum experiments, expressed his general disapproval of attempting to improve cultivation by Government Farms, the weak part of the arrangement being, in Mr. Townshend's opinion, that it merely showed the people that a certain plant could be grown in the country, but did not let them know what it cost to produce it and that Government farms were managed on a scale of expense that it was useless to expect that the ryot would emulate and that unless you could show the native farmers (and of this Mr. Townshend saw no hope) that it would pay him to take up a cultivate that was successfully carried out under Government management, the large outlay expended on the experimental Farms was only so much money thrown away." Without going as far as Mr. Townshend in his wholesale condemnation of Government farms it must be conceded that there is a great deal of truth in his statements and it is as necessary at the present day to point out to Government the limitations of these institutions as it was in Mr. Townshend's time. Whether the present authorities would, like Lord Falkland, agree with Mr. Townshend's views and style the Commissioner's representations "a very sensible letter," is doubtful, though the arguments are as forcible to-day and as difficult to refute as in the days gone by.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce in 1849 presented "a long memorial to Parliament urging on the Imperial Legislature that an enquiry should be made under the orders and at the expense of the British Government into the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton trade and the measures that should be adopted to increase and improve the same. The House refused the enquiry and the Chamber sent out a special agent of their own in 1850. Of course, the agent knew more about India and the cotton growing districts than the men who lived on the spot and gave the greater part of their lives to the study of the people and their wants. The reply of the then Collector, Mr. Havelock to Mr. A Mackay, Special Commissioner of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is interesting and instructive reading, even in 1906. Mr. Havelock made some very opposite remarks on the adverse criticisms that had been made by Mr. Mackay and which were so common from other writers with an imperfect knowledge of their subject, on the system of native agriculture and truly added that if Europeans came to cultivate farms in India experience would soon make them discard many of their ideas in favour of local method. The Collector passed these remarks not only from what he had himself observed but also from conversations he had with some of the American planters who had been sent specially to India to improve cotton culture and these latter gentlemen frankly admitted that there was much in the native system of farming to admire and that it was well adapted to the circumstances of India; the truth of this has repeatedly been shown since, in fact the only experiments that have proved successful are when the groundwork of them has been on the native plan, developed and improved by European knowledge, zeal and energy."

The following lines look like a severe critique on the actions of the Agricultural Department of the present day:—"Useful and valuable as many cotton improvement experiments have been it is much to be regretted that more use is not made of the valuable experience so often gained, in reading the voluminous and interesting records of these operations in not only the Belgaum and Kaladgi country but throughout India generally; it is a pity to see how often the commonest laws and principles of nature have been ignorantly set on one side and disregarded and also how very often no knowledge whatever appears to be retained or at any rate made use of by experience; one experimenter has gone on after another in the same groove, has committed exactly similar mistakes, has got the same results and has announced them as new though if care had been taken to enquire into what had been done before and to examine records, the new zealous experimenter would have found that all he was doing had been repeatedly done before and that his experience was only a repetition of that of his predecessors; a timely enquiry into the results that are recorded in every Collector's Kacheri would have shown him all this and have probably guided him, so that, he would have avoided the mistakes that had been made before his time and have adopted plans that would have been more in accordance with the circumstances of the district where he was carrying out his experiments and he might thus have been able to record a success, instead of adding another to the many failures and disappointments that had gone before."

It has been often said and cannot be too frequently repeated that the proper method of improving the cotton of the country has not yet been attempted. It is useless to endeavour to get the ryot to try experiments. Guarantee him against loss and show him that artificial fertilizers can take the place of the natural manures so scarce in the country; prove to him that his indigenous crop can be greatly increased; then, if you wish it, show him the benefits of selected seeds; and, finally, when his mind is prepared for it from the benefits he has seen in the new manures, suggest small trials of exotic cottons. Till this procedure is adopted, one failure throws back any chance of improvement for half a century and it is simply astonishing that the more gradual and sensible way of improving cotton culture has not hitherto been given a fair trial.

FROM MODYKHANA TO MARSEILLES.*

In two handsome and handy volumes Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban recounts his experiences of travel in Europe in a pleasant chatty manner, well suited to his Parsi readers for whom he writes in the vernacular Gujarati. The greater part of these papers ran through the *Jami Jamshed*, Mr. Murzban's journal, and were appreciated by its readers so much that they called out for a collection of them in the present volumes. The author knows the Parsi reader thoroughly; by this time, being a writer of some score of popular books for him, and therefore is enabled to hit his taste admirably, selecting just those topics which are suited to the intelligence of his average reader. He does not pompously, like some other writers about Europe in the vernaculars, of set purpose, seek to instruct his readers and also to humiliate them by constant comparison of what he saw in Europe at their expense. His main object is to delight his readers and hold them spell-bound to the end; and he has succeeded so well that at the end we desire more papers in a similar vein. Yet the volumes are not the less instructive in their way; and the reader gains indirectly much useful information about European countries and especially their capitals. But the writer has artistically kept this in the background, as he was not writing a guide-book for travellers or a hand-book for business men. He has produced a book which has high literary merits and will take a permanent place in the scanty literature of the Parsis in their own tongue—Gujarati. He writes without pretension and puts himself thoroughly *en rapport* with the reader who feels as if he were engaged in a pleasant chat with him throughout.

Mr. Murzban writes like the pleasant man of the world that he is, well-versed in its ways and manners. He does not assume the air and tone of the moralist and censure severely the faults that he finds occasionally in European customs. Gentle banter and ridicule are the means which he generally employs for mild yet not the less effective condemnation of what he finds objectionable. His knowledge of human character is pretty wide, and he can see through humbug and fraud of which he gives several instances. Though the work is alliteratively named "From Modykhana to Marseilles," the author went much further and included Germany and England in his tour, which was by the way, undertaken primarily for the purpose of going to Wiesbaden to consult the famous oculist Dr. Pagenstrecher for his failing eyesight. Having seen the three countries, England, France and Germany, and come in contact with their peoples, he naturally writes almost their characteristics, and on the whole awards the palm to the English as the nation in the front rank for its qualities and character as well as bone and sinew. Of the French he does not think much, and among other things, thinks that their army is mostly of boys who have little chance against the Germans. Like some other natives he is misled by the frequent use of the word "bloody" by Englishman, into thinking that they are very blood-thirsty. But this is a common error of foreigners, for "bloody" is a mere expletive meaning nothing, but used for emphasis. In a delightful chapter the author narrates the diverting attempts to convert him to Christianity made by two zealous German ladies, Baroness Von Zimmer and her daughter. The serio-comic scene in the garden at Wiesbaden when Mr. Murzban met his fair antagonists in this theological tournament, the intense earnestness of the ladies to save him from what they thought to be idolatory, with the denouement that the author vindicates his faith from this gross charge and proves it, to his own satisfaction at least, to be as good as any, and the bitter cry of despair of the Baroness "I see Mr. Murzban you are hopeless," is one of the best in these volumes.

The author intends this book to be his last and makes his *congé* to the reading public in these volumes as he means to retire having attained the age of sixty. He has therefore prefixed to them an introductory essay which he has secured from Mr. R. P. Karkaria in which that well-known critic enters at some length into the merits of Mr. Murzban as an author, Mr. Karkaria has much to say that is eminently interesting about the state of Gujarati literature among the Parsis at the present day and its prospects in the future. His introduction enhances the value of the book which we agree with Mr. Karkaria in calling the masterpiece of its author.

[*"From Modykhana to Marseilles" by J. B. Murzban. With an introductory essay by R. P. Karkaria. 2 vols. *Jami-Jamshed* Press, Bombay.]

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS RICE.

The total area under rice in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1906 is 3,809,100 acres or 2 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1905. As compared with the averages of five and ten years, there is, however, a decrease of 1 per cent. There has been a marked increase in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Kistna, Nellore, Salem and Vizagapatam, and a marked decrease in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar. The small resultant increase may be ascribed to timely rainfall. It is reported that the crop was, as usual, raised generally in August. The general condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good.

The total area of rice reported to have been sown in villages other than ryotwari is 122,760 acres, but the figures are incomplete.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905, the area under rice in the Madras Presidency has represented 105 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.]

MADRAS COTTON.

The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1906 is 840,000 acres or about 12 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1905. Of this area, 109,000 acres relate to early sowings and 731,000 acres to late sowings: these areas exceed those of the corresponding period of 1905 by 7,300 and 80,200 acres or by 7 and 12 per cent, respectively. The total area sown also exceeds the averages of five and ten years by 27 per cent. This satisfactory increase, as compared with 1905, is most marked in the districts of Bellary, Guntur and Kurnool and is attributed to seasonable rainfall.

The condition and prospect of both the early and late crops are reported to be generally fair.

The total area under cotton reported from villages other than ryotwari is 53,800 acres, but the reports are incomplete.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905, the area under cotton in the ryotwari tracts of the Madras Presidency has represented 9·2 per cent of the total area under cotton in India.]

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1906 is 292,800 acres or about 39 per cent less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1905. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 37 per cent. The decrease, as compared with 1905, is most marked in the districts of North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Godavari and Madura and is attributed to want of seasonable rainfall.

The condition of the crop is reported to be either good or fair.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is 10,900 acres, but the reports are incomplete.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905 the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 17·2 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

Joseph Smith, of Salt Lake City, the President of the Mormon Church, has been arrested (says the correspondent of the *Express*) because he has five wives. The birth of another child, bringing the total of his offspring to forty-three, was too much for his monogamist brethren, and they had him arrested to check his wayward career.

SEAGULLS have found their way early this autumn to the upper reaches of the Thames. The small fish in the shallows appear to be the principal attraction, while at Richmond and Kew the gulls will seize large dace if the opportunity presents itself. A specimen of the Little Tern has also been seen attempting to catch small fry in the weir-pool at Hampton Court.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Swami Abhedananda, the leading representative of the Ramkrishna Vedant Mission in America, arrived in Bombay, after a prolonged and eventful tour in the principal towns of India. Throughout his course in the North and South of the country, he was received with unbounded enthusiasm, especially by the educated classes, indicating the high appreciation in which his noble and arduous work in the West

BY THE WAY.

STORY OF THE TOTALISATOR.

During the riots at the Longchamps racecourse, in the Bois de Boulogne, the Paris crowd is said to have set fire to the booths of the *pari-mutuel*. Many reader of the papers—and even some betting men—will be at a loss to explain the meaning of the term. Yet the device for which it stands was brought into England for the first time in the winter of 1868, and the success with which it met gave rise in 1870 to the case of Tullet v. Thomas, in which it was held to be a gaming machine and therefore illegal. The system of the *paris-mutuel* was started in France in 1866, but was found to lead to such abuse that in the later eighties the Government interfered and imposed a number of restrictions. Since that date many efforts have been made by the authorities to induce all who desire to bet on a race to make use of the *paris-mutuels*. On all French racecourses, as nearly everywhere on the Continent and in the French colonies, where the apparatus is called the *totalizateur*, this system of betting is carried on. Near the stands are to be found several booths, on the outside of which are exhibited the numbers of the horses that are to run in the forthcoming race. At some of these booths the stake is five francs, at others 10, 50, 100, and even up to 1,000 francs. The backer goes to the clerk in charge, mentions the number, as indicated by the card, of the horse he wishes to back, and states whether he wishes to bet on it for a win or a place only. The clerk in return for the money gives him a voucher. When the race is over the whole amount received in stakes at the various booths is collected and divided among the backers, after a percentage has been deducted for the proprietor of the machine and for distribution among the poor.

THE SYSTEM.

To illustrate the system of betting with the *pari-mutuel*, take a case where the stake is five francs, and suppose that four horses are running. Ten persons back A, the favourite; five put their money on B, while the horses C. and D. have one supporter each. All together the apparatus will contain 17 contributions, or a total of 85 francs. In the event of A, the favourite's winning, the ten backers will have 85 francs (ignoring the deduction referred to) to divide among them. Thus each will get a total of 8fr. 50—that is 3fr. 50 in addition to his original stake of five francs. The odds in this case would equal something like 6 to 4 (strictly 10 to 7) on the winner. If the horse B won, its five backers would each receive 17 francs—that is, 12 francs in addition to his stake, as if he had betted at odds of 12 to 5 against the horse. If, on the other hand, the outsiders C. or D. won, the solitary backer in either case would take the whole of the 85 francs (equivalent to odds of 16 to 1 against). The essential feature of this system is that the odds are automatically determined by the number of backers in favour of each horse.

PULL BAKER PULL——!

"Good morning, baker," the lady of the house said with dangerous smoothness. "I wonder if you would change a Saturday loaf for one of to-day?" (It was Monday.) The baker was apologetic—"Very sorry," "against his rules," and so on. "Step inside, if you please," the lady said; "I should like to show you something." The baker, with fly-like innocence, walked into the parlour, and there an unpleasant sight awaited him—a pair of scales just on the balance, with a 2lb. weight on one side and on the other his Saturday loaf with a 4oz. weight on the top of it. "You call that a 2lb. loaf?" the lady said, triumphantly. "I call it a daylight robbery." The baker changed his tune. He was in a hurry to change the loaf also, and he fetched a basketful of other and newer loaves from his cart. But here he merely added fuel to the fire of his customer's wrath, for loaf after loaf went on the scales and was found wanting. The baker, cornered, laid the blame on "his man," and so effected a mean retreat. "Gets up early in the morning, *she* does," he muttered as he climbed into his cart.

BARRED HYMNS.

The action of the Bishop of Bristol in banning the use of the "English Hymnal" in his diocese has naturally raised the question whether other bishops will take the same course, and the further question what in that case the publishers and the authors will do. The Bishop of Bristol's objection only applies to certain hymns that appear to recognise the doctrine of the invocation of saints. Perhaps other bishops might also object to the sanction which some of the hymns give to prayers for the dead. Those who know anything of the authors of the work must be aware that they, or at least the majority of them, will never consent to the withdrawal from the book of these hymns. A friend with whom I discussed the matter, says a correspondent, expressed a view that a compromise is possible. He suggested that the authors would agree to having the hymns to which the Bishop objects marked with an asterisk as not for use in public worship. If the Bishop of Bristol's action is in any way representative of his brethren's policy, a conference between the episcopate and the authors may be arranged. As for the strictly legal aspects of the situation, the general view of ecclesiastical lawyers is that the Acts of Uniformity have no bearing on the use of hymns. But the old canonical authority of the Bishop would empower him to prohibit the use of a hymn-book, and though Erastian lawyers may doubtless question the existence of this power the Ritualists fully accept its existence. And they are the people chiefly concerned.

THE WANDERER.

A dusky-faced youth wearing a crumpled fez was leaning against the Gladstone statue in Albert Square last evening (writes a correspondent.) He was clad in dirty blue overalls, and stood in listless bewilderment, his hands in his pockets. He was talking in some strange tongue to an audience of cabmen and street boys. With all the friendliness in the world, the cabmen could make nothing of him except that their instinct had discovered that the youth was penniless and homeless. "Seems to 'ave strayed off a ship," said one; "but you can't tell anything from his lingo." I tried him in French, and he turned to me as a traveller in the desert turns to water. His French was barbarous, but I discovered that he was an Arab and that he had come as fireman on a ship from Egypt. He had been discharged from his ship in the docks, and was now at large. The young Arab orated in bad French, the crowd thickened, the cabmen stood round in honest perplexity. At last a Turk came up and tackled the wanderer in Turkish. Alas! he knew no Turkish, but the new-comer made himself sufficiently understood to advise the youth to appeal to the Turkish Consul. The last I saw of him was his retreating back as he slouched hopelessly off to the Consul's office. "Rummy go," commented a cabman.

HIS MORNING POST.

The Editor sat in his office chair,
Viewing his letters with doubtful air;
Riddle-some rubbish from great and small,
He tore them open and read them all:—

"Editor dear, can you tell me why
My pay's so small and expense so high?
Have the city Fathers a nose to smell?
Or do some men fear the truth to tell?
Are crows preserved for some special prize?
Who throws the dust in policemen's eyes?
May only Field Officers own a wife,
For fear it will ruin a young man's life?
Enclosed you will find a little song—
Is loving another so very wrong?
Are pariah dogs only kept to fill
The Pasteur Home on the Simla hill?
Do you want a wife? for if you do
I've daughters of every size and hue.
If you stamp a stamp with an office stamp
Is that defacing the stamp you damp?
Would you call a sailor-boy at sea
When spooning a pretty girl like me?
What is the penalty if I slay
The cats that caterwaul night and day?
Editor say, is a tete-a-tete
Supper, quite wise when you have a mate?
Do banians grow on the banian trees?
My Dhobi's a brute—can you help me, please?
Would you tax the spin for not being wooed,
Or only man for his bachelorhood?
Which was the kiss you enjoyed the most
The one on the lips or the one by post?
I'm poor but honest and may I share
Your lordly pay and office chair?
She said she'd tell, do you think she did?
Was yours, mine, or hers the highest bid?
Are Bombay fleas and mosquitoes free
From noxious plague germs? And do you see
How many roads they have up just now?
Is an Irish bull like a Jersey cow?
Now which is the fool, the man who lives
On charity—or the man who gives?
Am I as pretty as you know who?
What would you call a too-too-too?
Is fortune waiting for him who tries
Or only for those with large supplies?
How do the beggars who never pay
Keep out of 'chowki' on reckoning day?
Was "Home Sweet Home" by a married man?
It's hard to believe it—try if you can."

The Editor rose with a mighty sigh
And breathed forth something sky high sky high—
But whisper it not—tho' it is a fact
The office boy caught him in the act
Of sending letters and writers to—
With a "dear, dear me" that he loves so well!

MEGO.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN CALCUTTA.

A large and representative gathering assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. Stanley Claude Ismay, eldest son of Mr. Stanley Ismay, C.S.I., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Grace Margaret McBean, of Windouran, Deniliquin, New South Wales, youngest daughter of the late William McBean of Kingussie, Inverness, Scotland.

The bride's dress was of stately duchesse satin, veiled with silk tulle, which softened to pearl the lustre of the rich material, and broke into a froth of delicate frills at the foot of the skirt, beneath a heading of true lover's knots. The bodice had a transparent yoke of tulle, with a fichu of the same, into which orange blossom was tucked, folds of the shining satin were laid below the fichu finishing in satin flowers and cords. The square court train fell from the left shoulder in severely rich folds, being only softened at the edges by drapings of tulle, and a loosely flung spray of orange blossom trailing across a gigantic true lover's knot. Rosettes of orange blossom, linked with heather buds, in compliment to the bride's "ain countree," rested on her head, and the enveloping veil was of filmy, misty tulle, forming an exquisite frame for the bride's beauty and the gleaming satin gown. Miss Isabel McBean, sister of the bride, was unfortunately unable to be present, owing to a slight attack of fever, so the only bridesmaid was Miss Kathleen Higgins, who led the tiny, fairy like train bearer, Miss Pamela Godfrey, by the hand. The bridesmaid's frock was a graceful one of champagne crepe de chine, with transparent yoke of valenciennes lace, below which quillings of crepe de chine formed novel scrolls. The skirt was elaborately tucked, and the belt of turquoise chine silk, patterned with shaded roses, was the satisfying touch of an artist. Miss Pamela Godfrey in Kate Green-away frock of satin, and tiny lace bonnet with palest blue rosettes framing yellow curls was as sweet as a child might be, and fully recognised the grave dignity of her position.

The bride's going away dress was an exquisite Princess robe of ivory silk eiolenne, with a fichu of infinite tiny frills of valenciennes lace. The transparent yoke of valenciennes was outlined by bands of apple green panne, which terminated in bows. The skirt had its graceful plainness relieved by deep tucks and bands of material edged with lace, and an Empire sash fell from the yoke at the back to the hem of the skirt. The cloak accompanying the creation, in which simplicity but illustrated the designer's art, was of creme crepe cloth, of Empire shape, and bearing a cape collar of gold and silver embroidery.

The going away chapeau was an entirely beautiful picture hat of crinoline straw, framed in a magnificent ostrich plume, sweeping round the brim and low on to the hair. Tulle knots, and touches of apple green panne repeated the colour note of the gown and a chester of shaded pink orchids lifted the left side.

The travelling gown was of checked brown silk eiolenne, with gathered skirt relieved by tiny kiltings. The bodice was an example of triumph brown occasionally achieves; being of blonde net, hidden by innumerable rows of valenciennes, with a transparent yoke and crossover bretelles of the brown eiolenne, the hat to harmonise was a brown mushroom shape, wreathed with pink roses.

Among the multiplicity of beautiful gowns in the bride's trousseau, was an especially dainty frock of painted pink tulle, made over pink chiffon, which again partially veiled the underskirt of shinning silk. The rose patterned tulle was simply gathered at the waist, and fell in full folds to a unique bordering of rose and green scallops. The deeper note of eau-de-nil was also repeated in the belt, while the bodice had straps of pink veiled with net.

Among the beautiful gowns worn at the wedding and reception, one of the most notable was the handsome gown of black lace over mandarin silk worn by the bridegroom's mother.

Mrs. Aubrey Clarke wore an exquisite robe of palest grey crepe cloth, the bodice draped with rare old lace, and her toque held shaded roses.

Mrs. Mawson's gown was an example of the artistic supremacy of black and white, and gained its effect from black silk spotted net, elaborated with black insertion over an under dress of white silk. A ruche of soft tulle fell across the shoulders and was fastened by a flower spray in diamonds. Her hat was in shades of mauve and violet, and held a shaded plume at the side.

Mrs. Otto, who has recently left the Madras Presidency to make her home in Calcutta looked charming in a richly embroidered grey frock, with a grey picture hat completing the costume.

Mrs. H. F. Duncan wore pink muslin, with transparent yoke, and white hat with a swathe of brown ribbon and flowers.

An admired gown was worn by Mrs. Archy Birkmyre, of sweeping cream cloth, bordered with brown velvet, Her toque was of tender heliotrope with shaded blooms.

Mrs. Neilson wore painted viole, with a soft lace scarf and a picture hat with sweeping plume held by Parma violets.

Her rister, Miss M. Neilson, was in white voile, with a short sash of glace ribbon. Her hat bore ruchings of white tulle with a black ostrich feather at the side.

The gown worn by Mrs. Dinwiddie was of muslin, painted with tender pink roses. Roses also crowned her hat.

Mrs. Bamber also chose a muslin gown, which bore mauve roses, and had tiny green bows on the bodice. Her hat was essentially smart with its roses, marquerite and upstanding wings. Miss Duncan wore a muslin robe, with transparent yoke and heliotrope belt. Her hat was of filmy, pleated tulle.

A pale heliotrope gown, with kiltings of deeper toned heliotrope, and yoke of cream lace suited Mrs. Beesford Scott. Her hat was trimmed with shaded roses and a beautiful feather. Miss McKenzie wore embroidered muslin and a hat completely wreathed with white roses and their foliage.

Mr. Croley's pale grey voile was made over pink silk. Her hat was of black with pink roses.

Mrs. Duncan, Senior, wore black, with a graceful fichu of white lace.

Mrs. Scott wore a pale blue gown, trimmed with kiltings of valenciennes lace. Her hat was swathed with blue ribbon and held a black plume.

Mrs. Godfrey, mother of the tiny train bearer, wore one of the daintiest gowns in the room. It was fashioned of palest blue crepe de chine, and her hat of lace straw, bore rosettes of a darker hued ribbon.

Many other lovely robes were worn, but it is impossible to detail all.

The wedding presents were numerous enough to furnish a large room, and included a silver toilet set, silver blotting case, and handsome cheval glass from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway employees; a silver salver and rose bowl from the officers of the Bengal-Nagpur Mounted Infantry; and a magnificent set of cutlery and silver from the Polo Club. The other presents were of great worth and beauty, and include gifts from almost all representative people in and near Calcutta. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a beautiful diamond pendant and to the bridesmaids he gave pendants of pearl and emerald, fashioned in the new are designs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Faiaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	3
Hospitals.....	0	0	10
Total.....	2	2	103
Total plague deaths to date ...	133,914		
Same date last year	2	1	67

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

When crossing the Mount Henley, where there is a private deer park, a man named West was attacked by a large Siberian stag, which knocked him distance of several feet and then knelt on him. West grasped its antlers, to which he held on for some minutes, until, thinking he had cowed the animal, he released it. But when he tried to rise the stag again attacked him. He hung on to the antlers, and in the struggle that followed succeeded in giving the stag such a twist that it desisted and made off. West had to seek medical assistance owing to the injuries he had received.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE highly successful steaming trials of the "Dreadnought, if, as we believe will be the case, they are followed by equally successful gunnery trials, will do more for the cause of peace than any result which may be achieved at the Hague. Whatever may have been said on the subject, we have the best authority for repeating that not only has Germany not laid down a "Dreadnought," but it is very doubtful if she has yet got out a design for such a vessel. The fact is, as we have already intimated, that every naval Power has been waiting to see whether the bold and progressive initiative taken by the British Admiralty would prove successful or not. Now they will all want to use turbines and to try and improve upon the methods for which Sir John Fisher and his colleagues, with the assistance of the private inventors and manufacturers deserve so much credit. In spite, too, of the efforts which have been made to obtain surreptitious information, thereis much about the "Dreadnought" which is yet a secret, and this circumstance will still further help us to maintain the lead we have been so successful in obtaining. There can be no doubt that the advertised speed of the "Dreadnought" is not as much as could be obtained by pressing her, and this being the case, there is not a man-of-war afloat that she could not overhaul and cause to sink or surrender. As Captain Mahan predicts, there will be a good deal of premature relegating to the scrap heap, which circumstance, so long as the British Navy maintains its laid, will not adversely affect our naval supremacy.

It is fairly obvious from articles which have appeared in the *Tribune* and the [redacted] that the "Dreadnought" having proved a [redacted] it is now recognised in high quarters that the time has arrived for lifting a corner of the veil which has hitherto concealed the form of the "Inflexible" class. It is a high tribute to the patriotism of those concerned that, although so many persons must have necessarily known all about these ships, nothing of material value has been permitted to transpire until the word was given from headquarters. We are not prepared to go as far as to call these vessels "swifter Dreadnoughts"; but swift they will be—probably three knots faster than the "Dreadnought"—and by a disposition of the guns with which readers of Signor Cuniberti must be familiar (though these ships were designed before he wrote his article) they will have a broadside fire equal to the great battleship. It was only the other day that we were chronicling the last of the old ships with her guns disposed "en echelon," and here is the system renived with improvements. Nor must it be forgotten that the "Lord Nelsons"—of which we ought to have had six instead of two, if all Boards were equally progressive—will be by no means bad ships to fight alongside the "Dreadnoughts" and "Inflexibles" when those have brought the foe to action, for within a certain range their gunfire should be terribly effective, and they are as well protected as anything afloat. Pity it is that they are not turbine ships as, according to report, Sir Philip Watts, their designer, wanted them to be.

Of equal importance and even greater interest to its personal element is the subject of victualling the fleet. It is curious, and not without significance, that in regard to this subject, as to some others, there appears to be on foot a deliberate attempt to mislead the public especially as to the views of the seamen of the Navy. First of all, when the Login Committee was appointed, a pamphlet appeared purporting to set forth the views of the lower deck, supported and enforced by arguments taken from that useful little publication, the "Fleet." There can be no doubt that this pamphlet, which emanated from Cardiff, deceived many, but it is quite certain now that it is not what it purported to be. That its authors are still at work is evident by paragraphs which continue to appear here and there in the Press. They do not, however, find much favour in the Service journals. The kernel of this canteen difficulty lies in bribery and extortion by middlemen members of the ship's company who are able by coercion to influence the men under them, and being thus rendered all powerful can squeeze the contractor to almost any extent. As Mr. Yoxley remarked in the lecture he delivered at Portsmouth the other day, "the food stuffs should go direct from the contractor to the cooking staff without having to pass through the hands of any pettg officials, for as sure as they do so, so sure will the man suffer." Yet in an article in the *Daily Express*, the writer has been led into stating of the evidence put before the Login Committee by the lower deck representatives, that "it is unanimously urged that canteen management should be undertaken by the Admiralty themselves." There is every reason to believe that this is absolutely and diametrically opposed to the fact. Jack knows full well that if this happened the men who already bleed him as well as the contractor would have far larger opportunities for doing so. Why, we should like to know, is not the practice which has been found to work so well at Portsmouth extended to the Chatham and Devonport Barracks as well?

The question of Australian naval defence continues to crop up in various forms, and Captain Cresswell's scheme, with the report of the Federal House of Representatives, to be discussed in the British press. There can be no doubt about the almost unanimous feeling in Australia. They would like to have a navy of their own, and would probably be prepared to pay as much for it as Captain Cresswell's scheme requires. For some reason or other the scheme was not accepted by the Commonwealth Government, probably because it was necessary to obtain the acquiescence of the mother country before doing so. This, however, has not prevented the Australian press from commenting on the subject, or from expressing the opinion that the scheme would be carried out. As Lord Brassey said the other day, everybody must recognise that it is only by united efforts that the naval defences of the Empire can be provided, and it is not surprising that with local demand pressing them the Colonial taxpayer should desire to have under his own eyes the forces which had been laid upon him directly. While it is possible for the colonists to exhibit enthusiasm in connection with the creation of their own local navy, there never could be any such enthusiasm aroused in connection with the payment of a subsidy. It is certainly desirable that in this matter some arrangement should be arrived at agreeable both to the Commonwealth and to this country. It it essential, of course, that all the forces, however created, should be directed by one central authority. But it is surely possible to arrange for the provision of a local fleet on lines approved of at home but paid for, administered, and organised by the colonies. It might be worth while even to supply from our semi-obsolete vessels a squadron of cruisers which Australia could use for the training of her own people—vessels which should still fly the white ensign, and come under the command of the British Commander-in-Chief on the station, though officered and manned by colonists.

Although there is much speculation both in the clubs and the newspapers as to the scheme of Mr. Haldane for a National Army, nothing is really known as to the intentions of the Government. All that can be said is that there is no likelihood of patriotism and a measure of military drill being made a part of the national system of education, which might in the course of years lead to the awakening of a national consciousness as to the duty and importance of universal service. Mr. Haldane will depend upon the voluntary system entirely, and as a practical politician it is impossible to question the wisdom of the course in the present state of public feeling. Neither Mr. Balfour nor Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman would be prepared to introduce compulsion, which would be inexpedient from the point of view of either party, and probably, as a distinguished general officer, who writes to us on the subject, says, those who are advocating compulsion are ploughing the sand. Therefore, says this officer, it is more practical to make the most of what we have than to strive after what is unattainable and, at the same time to endeavour to "impress upon the public the vital and immense importance of our maintaining an overwhelming Navy—for the command of the sea means life or death to us." This is undoubtedly true, and although our correspondent no longer holds a high position at the War Office, his views prevail there. Accordingly, it will be well to await Mr. Haldane's announcement, and to withhold curiosity until he tells us how his national army is to be organised provided with officers, and fully equipped for the work of war.

The Army is still discussing the character, constitution, and functions of the General Staff. Some officers regard it as an exotic; other say it has long been acclimatised, and exists in an efficient state already. We have, indeed, a "school of progressive military thought" but an opportunity is to be given for those who constitute this school to occupy themselves with their proper task, which is the higher training of the Army for its duties, and the making of all arrangements and plans for its active operations. As we say in a leading article, there is need yet for a better understanding of the respective functions of the agencies for command and administration, but it cannot be questioned that a wise step has been taken, and that we should now be in the way to create a school of generalship. Half a century ago, Sir Herbert Edwardes said that our disasters resolved themselves into bad arrangements, and that with a good staff we should have good arrangements, and with a bad staff bad ones, but the staff, as he said is a highly-intelligent and complicated piece of machinery, not to be put together in a hurry. It is also apt to be an expensive piece of machinery, cheap at the price, no doubt, but involving outlay all the same. The Government, said Sir Herbert Edwardes, required a staff, because the Government itself could not make military arrangements. On the other hand, we may say that the Army cannot make political arrangements nor direct financial policy, the moral of which is that Mr. Haldane must not think he can make a General Staff without expending money.

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Strength of brain and body in human beings is Nature's highest perfected work. Nearly all men have been fitted up with constitution enough to last for all time, but through over study, hard work, worry or dissipation they have wasted the material Nature gave them. You can regain this strength and power and there is no occasion for you to be less a man than Nature intended; you can become as sound in mind and body as you were before you wasted your strength, for Electricity is the remedy which will restore this strength.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY generates Electricity continuously. This restores lost vitality. You can obtain strength and energy simply by wearing this grand appliance a few hours each night while you sleep.

BOHRA MUSJID, RUTLAM, 11th August, 1906.

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(Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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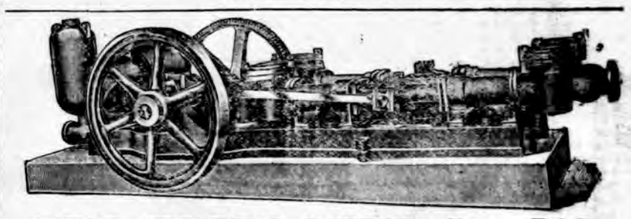

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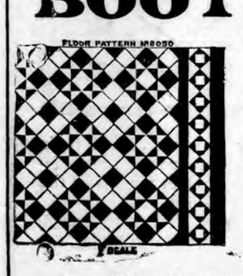

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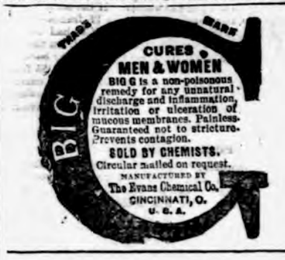
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